The Yolo Democrat.

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The Yolo Democrat.

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WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

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WOODLAND, CAL.

The Session of 1872-3 of this Institution opens on Monday, the 19th day of August, 1872.

The Academic Year is divided into two Terms of eighteen weeks each. The first term begins August 19th, and ends December 20th, 1872. The Second Term begins January 6th, and ends May 9th, 1873.

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A. M. ELSTON, A.M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
SELDEN STURGES, B. P. D., Prof. of Mathematics.
ELD. J. W. WEBB, Principal of the Preparatory Department.
MRS. C. L. CROSS, Principal of the Primary Department.
MRS. S. H. CARROLL, (of Colusa,) Teacher of Music.
MRS. J. E. DIXON, Teacher of Ornamental Branches, French and German.

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au17-tf

G. W. GREENE

Is now the Sole Proprietor of the

New Jewelry & Fancy Store.

Mr. G. W. Greene would respectfully inform his friends and the citizens of Yolo generally, that he has fitted up a NEW JEWELRY STORE on the south side of Main street, next door to Selig Hyman. All descriptions of

Watches,
Clocks,
Jewelry,
Fancy Goods,
Toys, etc.,

For sale at the LOWEST FIGURES. We solicit a share of public patronage.

☞ Mr. GREENE would inform his friends that he is prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, in the most workmanlike manner. He flatters himself that with an experience of over TWENTY YEARS, he can satisfy the public. All work done by him warranted.

☞ We are agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. se7-6m

CAPITAL HOTEL,

A. S. HOUSE, : Proprietor,

Cor. Main and First streets,

WOODLAND,

YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

A. S. HOUSE, has taken the Capital Hotel on his own hands, the lease of Messrs. Eaton & Burns having expired, and will in future give his entire attention to its management, and it is his determination that it shall be kept in first-class style. The house has been

Renovated Throughout,

And being a three-story brick building affords ample accommodations for a large number of transient guests, as well as regular boarders.

The rooms are well ventilated, en suit or single, well furnished and cleanly.

The Table will be supplied with the best the market affords. Board by the day or week at reasonable rates.

Free Bus to and from the railroad on the arrival of trains. se21-3m

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EXCHANGE HOTEL!

This well-known house, (formerly known as the Hunter House) has been re-opened by

O. B. WESTCOTT,

Who will keep it as a First-Class Hotel, personally superintending its management. The public can be accommodated with Board and Lodging by the day or week, at reasonable rates.

☞ The house has been thoroughly renovated throughout, is supplied with Good Beds, and the Table will be furnished with the best the market affords.

O. B. WESTCOTT, Proprietor.
Woodland, July 20th, 1872. oc19-3m

E. EIDINGER,

Merchant Tailor,

Desires the public to know that he has on hand a fine lot of CLOTHS, imported and domestic, which he is prepared to make up to measure, and feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage, not only as to the quality of goods, but in style and prices also.

Please give me a call. Shop, first door east of Washington Hall, Woodland. oc19-3m

L. M. RUE,

Photographic Artist,

Main st. (opposite the College), Woodland.

Having purchased the PALACE GALLERY, I am now prepared to take Photographs, Porcelain Pictures, Ambrotypes and Melainotypes in the most approved style of the art. Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully ask my old friends and others to call and see me at my new rooms, where I will promise to give entire satisfaction in all cases. oc19-3m

S. L. MONDAY,

CONSTABLE AND COLLECTOR,

Fairview, Yolo County, Cal. oc19

DRS. MEHRING & ROSS,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

OFFICE—In rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Furniss, Main street, opposite the College, up stairs.

Dr. Mehring's residence First street, nearly opposite F. S. Freeman's new residence.

Dr. Ross' residence Front street, immediately west of the College Chapel. oc19-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. oc12-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. oc12-3m

C. J. GIDDINGS,

SEARCHER OF RECORDS.

Titles examined and Abstracts furnished. Office with Co. Recorder, Woodland.

References:—John D. Stephens, President of Bank of Woodland; D. Schindler, County Recorder; E. Bynum and E. Giddings, Ex-Recorders; Hon. Jas. A. Hutton, County Judge; Judges C. S. Frost C. P. Sprague and Jas. Johnson; Hon. F. S. Freeman; J. P. Bullock, Sheriff; J. C. Ball, District Attorney; G. D. Fiske, Insurance agent. oc5-3m

D. RAY, M. D.,

Returns thanks for the very liberal patronage received during the last six or seven years, and hopes that the uniform success attending his practice will warrant a continuation of the same. Office and residence as heretofore.

Woodland, April 1st, 1872. oc5-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: Masonic Block, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

J. C. BALL,

DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office at the Court House (first floor), Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. se21-3m

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, ETC.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; now located at Davisville, Cal. se14

DRS. JACKSON & BELINGE,

SURGEONS AND PHYSICIANS,

OFFICE:—In rooms formerly occupied by Poirson & Jackson, Odd-Fellows Block, Woodland.

Dr. Jackson's residence—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues.

Dr Belinge's residence—Capitol Hotel. se14

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, se14] SACRAMENTO. [3m

P. H. SIBLEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office three doors east of Postoffice, Woodland. Will attend to any business in all the Courts of this State, and any other business pertaining to the profession. se14-3m

GILES E. SILL,

NOTARY PUBLIC & INSURANCE AGENT,

Office in Odd Fellows' Block, (second story,) cor. Main and First Sts., Woodland. se14

REMOVAL.

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. se7

P. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

Office No, 1, Odd Fellows' Block, Woodland, California.

☞ LOANS NEGOTIATED on good security at low rates of interest. se7-3m

CREED HAYMOND. W. C. STRATTON.

HAYMOND & STRATTON,

COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

Office, Pioneer Hall, Seventh street, bet. J and K streets, Sacramento. se1-3m

J. W. COFFROTH, Sacramento. S. G. HARPER, Woodland.

COFFROTH & HARPER,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office in Odd Fellows' Building, Woodland, Cal. au17-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office up stairs, in the Bank building, Woodland. au10-3m

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office a few doors east of the Postoffice, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. au10-3m

L. FRIEL,

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

Having been appointed Deputy by J. I. Underhill, County Surveyor, I will attend to all business connected with that office. Office at the Court House, Woodland. au10-3m

W. D. CHILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Will practice in the State and United States Courts. Bankruptcy a speciality. Office with Judge Thompson, one door west of the "Mail" Office, Woodland. au3

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. se7

SOMETHING NEW, HANDY AND SAVING:

AVERILL'S CHEMICAL PAINT!

E. BYNUM & CO. are Sole Agents for the County for the sale of the above superior Paints—already mixed—in convenient packages, of All Shades desired. Anybody who can use a brush can do a first-rate job. Directions on the package. Samples to be seen at the Store. se7-3m

Address of the Liberal Republican National Committee.

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL COM. LIBERAL REPUBLICANS, GLENHAM HOTEL, N. Y., Oct. 15.

To the Electors of the United States:

It becomes a duty to appeal to you in order of the appalling frauds perpetrated on the ballot-box in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, on the 8th of October instant.

Let the facts be submitted, that judgment may be pronounced.

It is not even denied that the partisans of Gen. Grant have been furnished with vast amounts of money for electioneering purposes. The taxation of official stipendiaries, the contributions of national banks and of wealthy monoplies for favors, and the aid of heavy Government contractors have furnished this wealth, which has been used to corrupt the people, or by fraud to defeat their will.

A large number of voters were brought from Kentucky and Illinois into Indiana, and their ballots illegally cast therein in favor of the Radical ticket. In Ohio the work of colonization was carried on from Kentucky, but perhaps not so extensively as in the adjoining States. In Pennsylvania so stupenduous were the frauds that the election was a farce. Colored men were brought from Maryland, Washington, and even North Carolina by the thousands to vote in that State. The Railroads were crowded with laborers from other States, whose only duty was to cast a ballot for the Radical ticket. Repeaters by thousands from New York city thronged the streets of Philadelphia on the 8th of October, and did the work assigned them at the polls. These men were pointed out by detectives to the authorities of Philadelphia, and their arrest requested but refused. Notorious New York politicians were openly cheered in Philadelphia by squads of these New York ruffians on their way from poll to poll to do their criminal work. All this and much more is susceptible of proof. The unparalleled registration in Philadelphia carries its own evidence of intended wrong.

Prominent men in the dominant party openly boasted of these contemplated frauds in advance, and defied prevention. Emboldened by success, the crime that was once worked in secrecy is now openly perpetrated, and publicly heralded as a stroke of genius by its perpetrators.

Fellow countrymen, you are insultingly asked by those who have so successfully worked this iniquity, "What are you going to do about it?" The answer remains with you. Be not deluded with the response that both parties are alike guilty. This is the weak evasion of the enemy. Let villainy such as indicated be crushed, whomsoever may suffer. Let no one for a moment believe that the Liberal Republicans participated in these acts of violence against an honest election. Every suggestion of this nature was condemned, and so far as known was in no case attempted. The Liberal Republican party was organized to resist this very abuse, not to encourage it.

Fellow countrymen, the purity of the ballot-box must be defended, or dangers the most momentous threaten the republic. The ballot is the very corner-stone of our national existence. When that fails, ruin envelops all. Unbounded wealth has been the bane of nations before our time. Has this disease, by which other states have fallen, attacked us at last in the most vital part—the sanctity of the ballot? Our people will bow in submission to an honest election; but who shall declare that an Executive chosen by dishonest means which annuls popular will may command popular obedience? Corruption grows with its own success, and, as may be expected, let these base deeds of the dominant party be repeated in November, and who shall say that the hour may not be fast approaching when some energetic spirit shall thunder in the willing ear of an outraged nation that physical resistance to such infamy is obedience to God?

Fellow countrymen, the remedy is in your own hands. Rebuke those who in open day so shamelessly bring this disgrace upon us. Our national security demands your action. The vote is yet in your hands, and the insult to to these three great commonwealths may be avenged. In spite of the frauds perpetrated we have carried Indiana, reduced the vote greatly in Ohio, and lost Pennsylvania only by startling corruption. The future is full of promise. Georgia proclaims in her great majority that the suffering Southern States, in their desire for equal rights before the law will give 125 electoral votes to Horace Greeley. An honest, Christian sympathy in the North will add to this more than enough votes to make his election sure. There is every cause for encouragement, and every reason to hope for success.

Let there be no laggard now. He is a traitor who falters as the combat opens. Forward along the entire line, and by an overwhelming victory in November, not only declare for National Reconciliation and Reform, but at the same time let the lesson be effective and lasting, that money cannot purchase the office of President, nor political infamy go unrebuked.

ETHAN ALLEN,
Ch'n Nat. Com. Lib. Republicans.

Address of the Executive State Committee of the Democracy of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 13.—The Democratic Executive Committee will to-morrow morning issue the following address:

To the Democracy of Ohio:

The result of last Tuesday's election shows that Ohio was lost by a failure to poll the usual Democratic vote. Mortifying as is the fact, justice to the Liberal Republicans and an earnest desire to retrieve the misfortune, require us to declare that in our chief towns the Liberal strength exceeded our most sanguine estimate. In the country it fell short, but the aggregate of Liberals in city and country who voted our State ticket, added to the Democratic vote of 1868, would have overcome the Republican majority at that election and the negro vote combined, and given us victory. Can we repair this mischief? We can. Four-fifths of the Democracy who staid at home last Tuesday can be induced to vote for Greeley in November. Those who will absolutely go to the polls will be counter-balanced in number by those Republicans who went against us last Tuesday, but will vote for Greeley. We have only to poll our usual Democratic vote to win a glorious victory. The Liberals stretch forth their hand. Shall we refuse to take it? The prostrate and plundered South cries out for help! Shall we be deaf to their appeal? By Greeley's election we can restore prosperity and good government to the South, kind feelings to the now hostile sections, honesty and honor to the Civil Service, respect for Constitutions and laws. Could we do more with a Democrat in the Presidency? Could he expect that co-operation in Congress which Mr. Greeley would command? Are patriotic Democrats willing to lose all the beneficent results of victory out of personal hostility to Greeley or disgraceful lethargy? Are Ohio Democrats ready to let our yet pure and proud State become debauched and hopelessly subjugated, like Pennsylvania, by the hordes of mercenaries paid by public plunder? Fellow-Democrats, our union with the Liberals in Ohio has not been fruitless. It has given us Hamilton county by nearly 6,000 majority, which secures the Constitutional Convention, and Legislature, and a United States Senator next year. If we make a brave fight this Fall, should both Ohio and Pennsylvania go for Grant, the chances are still in favor of Greeley's election. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Indiana added to those border and Southern States which are certain for Greeley, will give him a clear majority. We have already, by a vigorous and aggressive fight, forced the Grant party to its knees, and can conquer it in November.

Fellow Democrats, work till November heartily and hopefully. The Liberals will take care of themselves. Let every Democratic County Committee get a list of those Democrats in each township who failed to vote last Tuesday, and direct its efforts to the bringing out of this laggard vote, and the fight is won in Ohio and the Republic.

Address to the Liberal Republicans of the State of New York.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK LIBERAL REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Oct. 14, 1872.

COMPATRIOTS: The results of the October elections have not fulfilled our just expectations. Though Indiana is tied with a Liberal Governor and Superintendent of Education chosen by decided majorities, while Ohio has so far reduced the adverse majority that our brethren in that State confidently hope to be successful at the coming election; while Georgia declared for us by a majority which insures the choice of Greeley and Brown Electors in nearly every Southern State—yet the enormous majority counted against us in Pennsylvania has given our adversaries assurance that by like lavish disbursements and fraudulent practices they may carry almost any State they choose, including even New York. There is no intelligent citizen of whatever party who does not realize that the 35,000 majority scored in that State for Hartranft over Buckalew represents not the convictions of the voters, but the vast sums whereby these convictions have been overborne, and that this majority could have just as easily been given to either of the two undoubted gigantic peculators who were pardoned out of felon's cells, where they had spent but few months, in order that their testimony might smooth the way to Hartranft's election.

A contest is now forced upon us between Money and Manhood. All the expenditures of all parties in former Presidential elections do not equal in the aggregate the vast sums with which every contested State is sluiced in order to make them seem to desire and consent to the retention of the present rule at Washington. Not only are office-holders, land-grant jobbers, subsidy-mongers, and Government contractors of all kinds assessed by Grant, but we are well assured that European bondholders and fund-mongers who never saw this country, whose rights we never questioned, whose interests we never assailed, have been induced to subscribe and contribute bounteously to the same end.

We cannot raise dimes to meet the dollars thus poured out against us. No Credit Mobilier has dexterously transferred millions to our pockets and fastened a corresponding debt upon the industry and property of the toiling masses. No Secretary of the Treasury stands ready to help us fill our pockets or our campaign chests so as to make it certain that we shall win. In short, we have but the few dollars proffered us by those who have honestly earned them, and we must make therewith the best fight we can, while the venal, the sordid, the rapacious eagerly supply their tens of thousands to our antagonists, confidently expecting their return with large usury through the legislation and jobbery whereby the few are enriched at the cost of the many.

Of course they are all shouting in chorus that we are already beaten. But we are not beaten. There are twenty States, casting nearly two hundred electoral votes, that we can still carry if we only will. We are in danger of defeat mainly because some faint hearts are discouraged. A large majority of the American people realize that we stand on the right platform, and they at least desire our success. They desire, as we do, a perfect national reconciliation, on the basis of universal amnesty and impartial liberty. They desire, also, national purification and a genuine civil service reform, whereby the freedom of election shall be protected and shielded from the enormous corrupting patronage of the Federal Executive. If we shall be overborne in this election, it will be generally conceded within a year that the reforms for which we struggled were genuine and necessary. In every contest between money and manhood, the latter is certain of ultimate, if not instant success.

Brethren! we must not be beaten! Our country has too much at stake on the issue of this contest. Resolve with us this day that by your stout hearts and strong arms the Liberal cause and candidates shall be resistlessly borne onward to a decisive beneficent triumph.

On behalf of the Liberal Republican State Committee.

JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman.
ALFRED WILKINSON, Secretary.
JAMES B. SWAIN, Assistant Sec'y.

ON THEIR WAY.—Eighty-two vessels, representing eighty-nine thousand tons, are on their way to San Francisco and will arrive before the close of the year, all to load with wheat.

Common Sense and True Statesmanship.

At a Democratic and Liberal meeting in Pleasantville New York, on the 12th ultimo, Horace Greeley spoke as follows:

Let me say a few words as to the cause of the separation of parties. We all know that slavery existed in this country down to seven or eight years ago. We all know that good and patriotic men differed, I think not so much with regard to the nature of slavery, its mistakes and its wrongs, as with regard to our duty. Some honest and patriotic men said: "Well, we have abolished slavery in New York. We cannot abolish it in Virginia, and therefore we have nothing more to do." Other men, I among them, said, we have abolished slavery in New York; we ought to do all we can to abolish it in every part of the country. We were at variance with regard to slavery in the Territories, etc. Well, slavery is dead, and if every man in the country were to undertake to revive it, they could not revive it in a good many years. There is no more possibility that it should be revived than there is that the thousands of men who died for our country should come to life and participate in our present struggles. It is not only dead, but you or I, or any one, who should now be called to office, must take a solemn oath to obey the Constitution, which forbids its ever being reëstablished.

Well then, I say, slavery being dead, nobody expects it to come to life again, and there is no reason why you and I should quarrel about slavery. No matter how we regarded it in the past, it is not a living issue now. Well then, what was the next difficulty? As to the way in which we should deal with the efforts made by certain Southern States to dissolve this Union. Up to the time when war was waged upon us, up to the time when the guns of slaughter thundered against Fort Sumpter, the people differed as to how we should deal with the question of disunion; but that contest ceased to be a living issue at the time when that war was waged upon us in behalf of secession. Had they waited till we struck the first blow, I think they might have waited some time; but they having struck the first blow the people North rose up and said: "All these questions are dead; we have now to save the country." The war was waged through four bloody years; the Union is established now, and there is no one thousand of forty millions of men who have the slightest dream that it can ever be disturbed. Whatever may have been your opinion, or my opinion twelve or fifteen years ago, it is certain that this Union cannot be dissolved now, and could not be dissolved then. If anyone undertakes to raise a question about disunion, telling you that General Dix said this, or Mr. Tremain said that, or Mr. Greeley said another thing, twelve years ago, my answer is, that has nothing pertinent to do with it now.

The country is reunited and must remain so forever. We differed with regard to the proper course to be pursued with reference to the African race when free. There were men as good as ever lived who said, "The blacks are an inferior race; they are ignorant and debased, and it would be wrong to admit them to equal right of suffrage." Others said, and I said, "Grant all you say about their debasement and ignorance, if you make them a special class they will always remain so. You will have to educate them. You must give them the right of suffrage, and then you will have to educate them so that they can exercise it intelligently." Well, we fought that out, and to-day it is just as firmly established as the everlasting hills, that the rights of the black man are the same as the white man, and if all the people of all the States tried to change it, they could not change it. It is in the Constitution, and so in it that no sensible man will tell you that it can be taken out. There is no question about negroes, about black men or white men. The Constitution does not know any race, but recognizes the rights of man, and every person and every race are exactly equal, and that cannot be changed. Now, then, these questions being dead and closed, as utterly out of place as the question whether this country shall be dependent on Great Britain or independent, for that was once a living issue, these questions being dead, I insist that they shall be buried. I say that we shall no more undertake to raise them up, but shall go forward to living questions, and the first is, that all the white people of this country shall be enfranchised just as the black people are. [Cheers.] I thought of that long before you were ready. I said, "Impartial suffrage." I said, "Let us make this country one again." And I believe that the judgment of the country now is, that that was the wise conclusion, not merely magnanimous. Magnanimity may be folly, but this was practical, statesmanlike wisdom—not to kill the people after the war was over because we had killed them whilst the war was going on. But now there are whites to be enfranchised. There are twenty thousand people in the State of Arkansas disfranchised to-day. They are men of property, and their property is wasted by bad men who have no property, just as our property in New York city was squandered by "Ring" robbers for years, till the people rose in their might and drove them out.

I ask that the American people give their sympathy and their generous support to the South, who for seven years have tried to do their duty as citizens restored to the country. We hear of outrages where ten or a dozen men are concerned in them, but in the great many States there have been heard of no outrages; you have never heard of them in Virginia; there are no Ku Klux there. There are none in Florida; there are none in Mississippi; none in Lousiana or Texas. Then I say, let us try to call these men, this people to us to say to them we are brothers; we have warred; we have been opposed to each other, and fought—you for slavery and disunion, and we for emancipation and union; but we fought not for one part of the country alone, but for the whole country. Our purpose was to make all men in all parts of the country free, and our cause was that of universal freedom; now, then, come up and enjoy these privileges; take your stand with us and enjoy every good, the same as we have it. Now, it seems to me that this is not merely magnanimity, but statesmanlike policy—what the country now needs, and when we have got that we will consider many questions of the day about which we may differ—tariff, banks, railroads, etc. As we differed in the past, we may differ again, but have all white men of the country so that they shall enjoy equal rights with the black men of the country, that is the question on which I stand as a candidate, which I believe. Whether it shall be successful in my person or not I do not know, but I think perhaps that my name will be identified with the great movement to liberalize the policy of the country. This movement must prevail. We cannot hate forever, we shall settle the questions that part us, if not this year, then the next year, or the year after, and stand together as American citizens of one country, heir of one heritage, ready to stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of that country if attacked by any enemy whatever.

Address of the Chairman of the Liberal Central Committee of Pennsylvania.

APPALLING FRAUDS ON THE BALLOT-BOX.

The following address from the Liberal State Committee of Pennsylvania has been issued to the people of Pennsylvania:

"The successful consummation of a measure of fraud in this city that must appal alike the guilty authors and their no less guilty, respectable abettors, has made Philadelphia appear to give the unexampled majority of over twenty thousand in favor of continued corrupt rule in Pennsylvania. With every channel of power ready to aid in executing the systematic defiance of the popular will, with debauched or pliant canvassers to register twenty-five thousand fraudulent names, with the most desperate repeaters of three cities to vote the registry, with abundance of money plundered from the people to pay them, with election officers selected expressly to receive every vote offered in favor of the "ring," with a police force to pilot repeaters to their localities, and protect them in polling illegal votes, with officers of the law to guarantee them immunity from punishment, when a large preponderance of our citizens who claim to be the champions of morality and reform giving their unqualified sanction to what they know to be a deliberately planned pollution of the ballot-box, the result is but the logical result of the rule that is now supremely enthroned in our city and State.

"Nor was this gigantic system of fraud confined to Philadelphia. In the principal cities and towns throughout the State thousands of illegal votes have been polled. The Liberal cause was thus overwhelmed in Reading, Chester, West Chester, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other localities, while the rural districts gave large and uniform gains. I am warranted in announcing that the large majority polled for Hartranft is wholly fraudulent.

Friends of good government, let no triumph of lawlessness deter you from giving your best energies to the cause. The highest prerogative of a free people has been violently usurped by an insolent and debauched power, and the people must resent it, and resent it promptly, or give unquestioned license to wrong. Now, more than ever in the contest, is the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency a supreme necessity. If peace and honest government are not to perish from the annals of our history, right must triumph sooner or later; and it will yet triumph in this desperate struggle, if the people shall prove faithful to themselves, to their laws and to their country.

A. K. MCCLURE,
Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee.
Philadelphia, October 8th, 1872.

Will Oregon Vote for Greeley?

Will Oregon go for Greeley? is the question that now presents itself to the calculators upon Presidentsal prospects. After considering it closely and with considerable care we cannot but venture the opinion that the vote of Oregon will be cast for the Sage of Chappaqua and on the side of justice and reform. It is true, the Democracy have to contend against the majority polled for Wilson in June; but no well informed man will assert that the same influences can or will be brought to bear in November in Grant's favor, as were exerted in Wilson's behalf last June. The reasons for this are obvious. There are not the inducements to make Holladay use the means at his command in the election of Grant that there was in carrying the day for Wilson and the other Radical candidates, nor is it to be supposed that he will spend his money in the contest now going on after having carried one through successfully at a heavy cost of both time and money. Aside from the fact, however, that the victory brought to the Radical cause in June was by the use of money and that it is not reasonable he should so soon expend a similar vast amount of funds, there are other things that lead us to believe that, while he will vote for Grant as will other Radicals, he will make no special effort otherwise in his favor. In the first place he has no inducement to do so; in fact, if a single reasonable thought is given the subject it will be readily seen that the inducement has been the other way. A number of the very men for whom he expended his money and resorted to all other means within his control that they might be elected to office, have denounced him on different occasions in bitter terms, and are to-day working directly in opposition to the wishes and interests of their benefactor. Without going into the merits of the case, it is not plausible that Holladay will struggle so earnestly as he has done for the party that now enjoys the fruits of victory and owes it all to him, yet is lacking in gratitude and gives him the cold shoulder when it should give him the support his past services in its behalf demand should be awarded. We do not wish to be understood in this connection as meaning that those services were justifiable, only stating that as Holladay brought about the victory and is alone responsible for the Radical triumph in June, that party should remember the fact if it wishes him to continue working for its prosperity. Holladay is no more than human, and it is not to be expected that he will do what he has done when it is proved to him that he is to make an outlay of both time and money and receive nothing but curses loud and deep therefor. For the reasons stated and others we deem not necessary to state, we think that Holladay will spend but very little money to aid Grant, and the Democracy will, therefore, have considerably less to contend against than they did in the last contest on this score.

There is something else that is also encouraging. The Radicals raised a great hue and cry four months ago about Democratic extravagance. It was asserted that the Democratic Legislature perpetrated many wrongs and was the author of many "jobs" and upon this clap trap and bosh was the canvass made. But the present Legislature is now showing how groundless were the accusations made against the Democratic Legislature by endorsing its acts. The Swamp Land Act has met the approbation of the Radicals, and now the Radicals are the most strenuous advocates of the Lock and Canal bill. All this can but strengthen the Democratic party in the coming contest.

There is no doubt that the State is Democratic by a large majority, when no outside influences are brought to bear, and the Democracy are working earnestly for success. If they keep up the fight success must and will crown their efforts; for with Ben Holladay virtually out of the arena the contest is upon principle, and then the Democrats are in the majority.—*East Portland Democratic Era.*

An Appeal to Democrats.

[From the San Francisco Examiner.]

That it should be necessary on the eve of a great political contest to appeal to the patriotism of the Democratic party—that time-honored, war-worn band of veterans—who have borne the brunt of many a hard-fought battle, and shown courage and consistency alike in victory or defeat, we can scarcely believe, and yet such seems to be the case. That they should fully realize the importance and the momentous consequences which are involved in the issue to be decided on the 5th of November, should not be a question of doubt or uncertainty. The appeal of our Democratic brethren of the South, to be delivered from the bondage of a relentless persecution, and restored to the rights under the Constitution of our country, has reached the ears and touched the hearts of our Northern brethren, and brought back a response which has filled Southern hearts with hope and resolution.

The question with us is, shall that appeal be made in vain to the Democracy of the West? Shall the Pacific Coast turn a deaf ear to the united summons of the North and South, or shall we respond to the call of our fellow-citizens and present a united front to the legions of fraud, oppression and tyranny.

After the example set us by the border Western States of Indiana and Missouri, and the nearly drawn battle that has just been fought in Ohio, who can doubt, that the Democracy of the extreme western slope will respond cheerfully to the voice of their transmontane sisters? In the language of our own Senator, "the present contest is one of the most important, if not *the* most important event that has ever occurred in American politics." It is to decide whether "the little that remains of this free government" is to be restored to its original purity, or swept forever into the vortex of corruption and dictatorial rule.

In accepting as our standard-bearer a man who has hitherto acted with our opponents, but who now, true to the instincts of an unselfish patriotism, has nobly placed himself upon the broad platform of a universal humanity, we have the best guarantee of the honesty of his convictions, and the justness of our cause. To the Liberal party, who have joined their fate to ours, in this struggle for freedom, every Democrat should be grateful. The noblest men of both parties have pledged their faith, and sworn to triumph or perish in their efforts to rescue our people from the despotic control of a would-be dictator. The men who have "not hesitated to steal millions" of the people's money, are now using these millions for the perpetuation of their power, and the enslavement of our country.

Shall we endorse this action, and retain these men in office—shall we, by a lukewarm or tacit approval, sanction the oppression under which the subjugated States of the South are now groaning? These are questions which appeal to all of us, collectively and individually, as free American citizens. That a few traitors are to be found in our organization who would, on the eve of battle, occasion discord in our ranks, is a greater incentive for unity of action and unsleeping vigilance. Base, indeed, must be the soul and selfish, which would, at such a moment, refuse to make some small sacrifice of personal ambition for the common welfare. We envy not the position of these Benedict Arnolds, after the victory shall have been achieved, and the smoke of battle passed away, while they hang their traitorous heads, and in the shout of triumph hear their own fratricidal doom.

No division or discussion is known among the true and the loyal Democracy of California. We are united as a band of brothers, and under the inspiration of a just cause, we intend to march on to victory. Our enemy is alarmed at the solid front which meets him on every side. The sinews of corruption and fraud are daily becoming less and less powerful, while the eyes of the people are being more and more opened to the damnable character of Grant and his supporters. The military usurper, who disgraces the high office he holds and has belied the sacred trust reposed in him, is daily being stripped of his ill-gotten laurels, and exposed in his selfish and nefarious transactions. His boasted military renown is hourly despoiled of its glittering attractions, and ere a second lustrum shall have rolled away, he will fall like another Wolsey, "never to hope again."

Need we, then, point to our chosen chief, and remind you of your duty? Need we appeal to you as men, and not slaves of any man or set of men—need we tell you "where the path of duty and of honor lies?" No! Every patriot in the land knows or feels that the call of justice and the resistance to tyranny, is sanctioned by the will of Heaven.

Be faithful—be vigilant—be true to yourselves and your country, and the victory will be ours; and when the honest administration of Horace Greeley shall have freed our chosen land from the spoliations of the Goths and Vandals, we will once more have a liberty worth preserving, and be a nation worthy of the respect of the world.

The Yolo Democrat.

COUNTY AND TOWN OFFICIAL PAPER.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Saturday, November 2, 1872.

WITH THE DISTINCT UNDERSTANDING THAT IF ELECTED, I SHALL BE PRESIDENT, NOT OF A PARTY, BUT OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, I ACCEPT YOUR NOMINATION IN THE CONFIDENT TRUST THAT THE MASSES OF OUR COUNTRYMEN, NORTH AND SOUTH, ARE EAGER TO CLASP HANDS ACROSS THE BLOODY CHASM WHICH HAS TOO LONG DIVIDED THEM, FORGETTING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ENEMIES IN THE JOYFUL CONSCIOUSNESS THAT THEY ARE AND MUST HENCEFORTH REMAIN BRETHREN.—*Greeley.*

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

J. C. SHORB.....San Francisco.
F. M. PIXLEY.....San Francisco.
JO. HAMILTON.....Placer County.
F. H. ROSENBAUM.....San Francisco.
PETER DONAHUE.....San Mateo County.
JOHN YULE.....Placer County.

ALTERNATES.

E. F. HEWITT.....Wilmington.
A. SPERRY.....San Joaquin.
JUAN B. CASTRO.....Monterey.
ROBERT McGARVEY.....Mendocino.
JOHN DAGGETT.....Humboldt.
A. J. SPENCER.....Santa Clara.

FOR CONGRESSMAN—THIRD DISTRICT,

J. K. LUTTRELL,

OF SISKIYOU.

FOR SUPERVISOR—SECOND DISTRICT,

GEORGE H. SWINGLE,

PRESENT INCUMBENT.

A Last Word for Our Candidates.

We appeal to all lovers of good government who are entitled to vote, to go to the polls on Tuesday next and cast your ballots for the Reform candidates. Vote for Greeley and Brown Electors, because reform is imperatively required in National affairs, and because they are statesmen capable and worthy to fill the exalted positions for which they have been nominated, and will give all sections equality and their rights under the Constitution. Only by electing Greeley and Brown can this be brought about. Our Southern brethren appeal to us of the North to relieve them by voting for Horace Greeley, who is their first choice for President. Vote for Greeley and Brown for President and Vice President.

Our candidate for Congress, J. K. Luttrell, is a noble specimen of God's handiwork—an honest man—and this he has proved by scorning the proffered rewards of those who tried to control his vote in the Legislature of our own State. He is a man of and for the people, who should, and we confidently believe will be elected. Vote for J. K. Luttrell for Representative in Congress.

George H. Swingle has served the county as Supervisor from the Second District for six years, and his record will bear the closest scrutiny. He is well acquainted with all the needs of the county, and from long practice knows how to administer its affairs. It will be for the best interests of the people to retain him upon the Board, and that he will be reelected we have no doubt. All voters in the Second Supervisor District who desire to have the interests of the county properly guarded, should vote for George H. Swingle for Supervisor on Tuesday next.

Finally, friends, let us roll up a majority in Yolo County for the whole ticket that will astonish our opponents and show to the world that we are freemen who know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them.

LAST CHANCE.—Reader, have you ascertained whether your name is upon the Great Register? If it is not placed there before the day of election you cannot vote.

GEN. FRISBIE.—The Vallejo *Independent* denies, on the authority of Genera Frisbie, that he has betrayed Luttrell and gone over to the support of Coghlan.

HEAVY VOTE!—The Straigh-outs polled 175 votes in Indiana at the late State election, in a total poll of nearly 400,000. The State is considered safe for Greeley.

GEN. BANKS' OPINION.—Gen. Banks says that Greeley will receive a larger number of votes than the Democratic ticket at the recent elections, and in Ohio alone at least 50,000 more votes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA GERMANS.—A Gentleman who left Pennsylvania since the election and but recently arrived in this State, says that thousands of Germans supported Hartranft who now declared that they intend to vote for Greeley.

THE PROSPECT IN OHIO.—In Ohio the Liberal State Committee claim that Greeley will carry the State. The great gains made at the October election have convinced them of this fact, and they intend to make the campaign red-hot.

EVEN SO.—Senator Trumbull, in his speech made recently at Indianapolis, stated that there was money enough squandered by office-holders under the Federal government every year to buy a house and farm and give $1,000 to every man of the 400,000 in the State of Indiana.

ANOTHER DISASTER.—Intelligence has been received of the burning of the Atlantic Mail Line steamship Missouri, on her way from New York to Havana. Only twelve persons are reported saved. Among the missing is Col. Albert S. Evans, of San Francisco, for many years connected with the press, and for some time past telegraph agent of the Associated Press in that city.

GRANT'S NEPOTISM.—The St. Louis *Republican* happily puts it this way: "Our earliest Presidents looked upon nepotism with horror; some of our modern ones have made it an exception, but it was left for Grant to make it the rule. No hungry kinsman, from paternal progenitor to twentieth cousin, has ever applied at the White House cribs and come away. Between foreign minister and tide waiter there is a long range of salaried holes, and into each hole has been stuck a Presidential relative to draw pay and thank God for the accident of birth."

MOVABLE VOTERS.—It is a well known fact, that in Washington City there are several thousands of ubiquitous voters, who, on the eve of a State election, are employed to go "home" to any State desired, to cast their votes for the administration. Thus thousands of illegitimate votes have been fraudulently cast at recent State elections in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Indiana. But on the coming 5th of November, it is to be hoped that some means will be devised to prevent them from "going home to vote" in more than some one State.

Tuesday Next.

By the time we shall appear again before our readers the grandest act incident to our form of government will have been performed: the sovereign people of these United States will have exercised the great elective franchise and designated the men and the principles most favored by the nation.

Look well to it then, voters, that you are not either carried away by partisan rancor, sectional prejudice, or the prestige of power, when you shall come to the solemn act of casting the irrevocable ballot. Remember, that the vote you shall give now may, for four years after the present administration goes out of office, either affirm or approve the acts and results of that administration, or may institute another and an entirely different public policy and system of government.

Do not forget that General Grant, who went into the Presidential chair an advocate of the one-term principle, is now the head and front of the party insisting on the defeat of the amendment to the Constitution which proposes to limit the incumbent to one term and to make the President too high above all party matters to even be tempted to degrade his office at the behest of or in the interest of politicians, monopolists and the dangerous factions which have grown into standing menaces against our Republic.

If you owned an estate and had a set of managers who, in giving an account of their stewardship, should report to you that during the past year they had collected $270 with which they had paid $28 of your outstanding debts, would you not pause and investigate such accounts before entrusting them again with the collection of your income and the payment of your debts? This is the sum and substance of the public declarations and boastings and electioneering statements of Grant's defenders and eulogists. They have, during the campaign, printed and stated in every shape that Grant has paid two hundred and eighty millions of dollars of the public debt; and they have in like manner boasted that the collections of revenue during that time amounted to twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars. Assume, for the sake of the argument, that their statements are true, and it amounts to the same thing as though your agent would tell you: "I have collected $270, with which I have paid towards the large debt you owe, the sum of $28, leaving a balance of $242, which I have spent necessarily in making the collections." Now would you not at least indict that agent and discharge him for his failure to render an account of those "expenses"? Would you not at least suspect that by this process of collection your treasury would soon be bankrupt?

In what age of our Republic, under what administration, were the cabinet officers in the habit of leaving their departments at Washington City to go around the country making campaign speeches to carry the several State elections? In no other age than this, under no other administration that than of Gen. Grant, was this outrage upon the people ever perpetrated. During the present campaign Secretaries Boutwell, of the Treasury, Robeson, of the Navy, Fish, the blue-blooded, and Delano, the unscrupulous, have made themselves infamous forever by their campaign utterances on the "stump" and the electioneering falsehoods they have disseminated throughout the country.

During the past few years the monopolists and rings of public plunderers have had unlimited sway; so that now the public lands are by millions of acres owned by scoundrels of high degree, members of the "money aristocracy," who are in a fair way to run the entire machinery of our government by foisting their creatures and agents into Congress and our Legislatures, and into every judicial and executive department. With a President like Grant, who deems his presence at the seat of government unnecessary and whiles away his time at Long Branch, attempting to imitate the royal habits of some European monarch, and with Secretaries like Boutwell, Fish, Robeson and Delano, who draw their salaries but leave to subordinates the duties of their high offices, what wonder is it that out of a collection of twenty-seven hundred millions of dollars, our national debt has been reduced but two hundred and eighty millions? With such an absentee President and such "runner" Secretaries, who can be surprised that the rings of public plunderers, the monopolists and the scoundrels of high degree, have virtually taken possession of every public franchise worth having and have almost absorbed the entire public domain?

These facts actually exist, and our Republic is passing through a more perilous crisis than ever before known in our history as a nation. Old party lines, issues heretofore dividing the people, sink into utter insignificance before the portentous and sinister signs which now menace our political liberties.

Voters! ponder well how you cast your ballots on Tuesday next.

THE ELECTORAL VOTES.—There has been a great deal of figuring and calculating in regard to the electoral vote for President which will be determined on Tuesday next. There will be 366 votes in the Electoral College, of which 184 are required to elect. That Greeley will get more than that number we have the greatest confidence. Some good judges claim as high as 200 of the 366 electoral votes. It will be seen by the addresses on our first-page of the State Committees East, published since the October elections, that they feel confident of Greeley's election. California will swell the column on his side, and will be backed by Oregon and Nevada. The Southern States are, with one or two possible exceptions, sure for the Reform ticket. New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Indiana are counted safe, with a fair chance in the great States of Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin. With such a showing we feel sure that on Tuesday next victory will perch upon our banner and that Horace Greeley will be chosen President of this Republic for the next four years.

THE GREAT TROT AT ALAMEDA.—On account of a rain storm, the great trot between "Lucy" and "Occident," at Alameda, was put off till Wednesday last, when it took place over Treat's celebrated track. "Lucy" won, as was generally expected, beating "Occident" in the following time:

First Heat.—Quarter mile, :34; half mile, 1:10; mile, 2:25¼—"Lucy" five lengths ahead.

Second Heat.—Quarter mile, :35; half mile, 1:15; mile, 2:20—"Occident" distanced; "Lucy" coming out 100 yards ahead.

VOTERS, BEWARE!—All sorts of dodges will be resorted to on election day by the Radicals in this county to obtain votes for their candidate for Supervisor. It is even hinted that they will offer to vote for Luttrell if Democrats and Liberal Republicans can be induced thereby to vote for their Supervisor. A word to the wise is sufficient. Look well to your ballots and turn a deaf ear to the tempters.

DEMOREST FOR NOVEMBER has been received, and is filled with useful information in regard to the latest styles of dress for ladies and children, with illustrations, besides a large amount of interesting reading matter. Address 838 Broadway, New York.

REGISTRATION.—Since the Great Register of this county was printed eighty-seven names have been placed upon the Supplemental List.

Death of Mrs. Greeley.

As will be seen by the following dispatch, Mrs Greeley, wife of Horace Greeley, died in New York on Wednesday morning last:

NEW YORK, October 30.—Mrs. Greeley drew her last breath at exactly 4 o'clock, passing away without a struggle. Her daughter Ida and Miss Stuart were the only persons in the sick room, Mr. Greeley himself being in his own room, endeavoring to obtain some rest.

The funeral will take place on Friday, at noon. The remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Mr. Greeley looks very much worn and tired from watching at his wife's bedside.

Mrs. Greeley has been very low for the past two weeks. She required the constant attention of her husband and daughter. Her ailment was a rheumatic affection with complications. Last year she went to France, where she was under medical treatment by the best physicians, but without receiving any relief. She believed that the air of Chappaqua agreed better with her than that of any other locality, and returned there, but afterward she expressed a desire to return to New York. Mrs. Greeley, with her daughters, the Misses Ida and Gabrielle, have since then been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin J. Johnson, 323 West Fifty-seventh street. Mr. Greeley has been constantly in attendance at her bedside.

Mrs. Greeley was formerly a Miss Mary Y. Cheney of New York. She was a school teacher when Mr. Greeley married her. They were married in Warrenton, North Corolina, July 5, 1835.

New Advertisements.

CRYSTAL PALACE

CIRCUS,

—AND—

ROMAN HIPPODROME.

THIS IMMENSE SHOW IS COMING!

NEW ACTS! NEW PERFORMERS!

Now on their way South, with Complete Troupe of select Artists accompanying,

EQUESTRIANS & GYMNASTS,

Equilibrists, Wire-Walkers, Somersaults, Acrobats, Jugglers, Leapers, Tight-Rope Dancers, Tumblers, Etc., Etc., Etc.

Having made an extended tour of all the principal cities of the Pacific Coast, and being pronounced by the Press, and the public in general, the

BEST CIRCUS OF THE PERIOD!

Will give one of their grand Entertainments at

WOODLAND

—ON—

SATURDAY, November 2d.

Among the many new novelties presented is the last grand sensation of the Arena,

THE CYNOCEPHALUS!

PERFORMING DOGS, MONKEYS AND PONIES!

The Pavilion, Wardrobes, Appointments, Trappings, etc., are marvels of splendor, and were manufactured and imported expressly for the Great Crystal Palace Circus Combination at an immense cost.

ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.

Children under 10 years of age, half price. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences half an hour after opening.

J. H. BAILY, Agent.
no2

FOR SALE!

160 Acres of Good Land

Near Buckeye, formerly owned by Sam. Wilson,—70 acres Summer Fallow. Terms easy. Apply to GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.

$2,600.—To be sold in Thirty Days.

160 ACRES OF LAND

Within 2½ miles of Woodland—all enclosed with five-board fence. There is a Large Barn and Windmill on the place.
Enquire of GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.

For Sale---A Fine Ranch on

Willow Slough—320 acres of land. Improvements consisting of House, Barn and Fencing, some Fruit and Shade Trees and Vines. Price, $3,200.
Enquire of GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.

Hotel Property for Sale!

Known as Lang's, at mouth of Capay Valley, doing a fine business. Terms easy.
Enquire of GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.

CHOICE LOTS

Near the new Railroad grounds, for business purposes or residences. Also, fine dwelling property near the Court House. For sale low by GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans negotiated at fair rates of interest.
Enquire of GEO. D. FISKE & CO., Masonic Block.
no2-1m

Taxes for 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE State and County Taxes for the year 1872 are now due and payable and that the law in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced. I will attend at the following places in the respective Townships on the days named, and will be prepared to receive the taxes and give receipts therefor, to all who may apply, and on all other days till January 6th, 1873, inclusive, at my office in Woodland:

QUICKSILVER—At Hall's residence, Tuesday, November 12th.

WEST COTTONWOOD—At Lang's store, Wednesday, November 13th.

EAST COTTONWOOD—At Stumpf's Hotel, Thursday, November 14th.

BUCKEYE—At Harling & Welch's store, Friday, November 15th.

FAIRVIEW—At Hackett's Blacksmith Shop, Monday, November 18th.

NORTH GRAFTON—At Earl's store, Tuesday, November 19th.

WEST GRAFTON—At Wyand's Corners, Wednesday, November 20th.

KNIGHT'S LANDING—At Hoyt's Hotel, Thursday, November 21st.

CACHEVILLE—At Campbell's Hotel, Friday, November 22d.

NORTH PUTAH—(Davisville), at Judge O'Neal's office, Monday, November 25th, and Tuesday, November 26th.

WASHINGTON—At Green's Hotel, Wednesday, November 27th, and Thursday, November 28th.

MERRITT—At Brick School-house, Friday, November 29th.

FREMONT—At Gray's Ranch, Monday, December 2d.

All Taxes remaining unpaid after the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1873, become delinquent and subject to the addition of percentage, costs, etc.

J. F. BULLOCK, Sheriff,
And ex-officio Tax Collector of Yolo County.
Woodland, October 29th, 1872.

NOTICE.

The attention of Taxpayers is directed to the following decision of Attorney General, John L. Love: "Silver *Quarter* and *Half-Dollars*, *Dimes* and *Half-Dimes* are a legal tender for all sums *not exceeding five dollars*."—Act of February 21, 1853, Vol. 10, Stats. at Large, page 160.

It is the duty of Tax Collectors in the collection of revenues, to receive in payment of taxes only that which is a legal tender.

no2 JOHN L. LOVE, Attorney-General.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned was dissolved on April 1st, 1872, by mutual consent, and each of the undersigned are now doing business on his own account.

F. S. GWINN,
WILLIAM S. LONG.
Knight's Landing, Oct. 1st, 1872. no2-4w

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

To the Public!

The undersigned take great pleasure in informing the

CITIZENS OF WOODLAND

And the County of Yolo, in particular, that we have purchased the entire estate of the late firm of

Fleishman & Kaufman,

And have opened, and will continue to receive

AN ENTIRE NEW

—AND—

Well-Selected Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Of Every Description,

Which will be sold on terms and at prices to

DEFY COMPETITION.

Ladies will do well to call at the old stand of

FLEISHMAN AND KAUFMAN,

And convince themselves of what we assert to be true before purchasing elsewhere. We will treat all those who wish to gratify us with their patronage on like terms as we desire to be dealt with.

All Kinds of

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

Furnished

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Our Agent at San Francisco will constantly keep us advised as to the

Lowest possible market prices.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

P.S.—MR. KAUFMAN, of the late firm, will be constantly on hand to accommodate his old friends and kind patrons.

GEO. LEWALD & CO.

Successors to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN.

Woodland, October 28th, 1872. no2-3m

Application for Leave to Sell Real Estate.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE Twelfth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the City and County of San Francisco.

In the matter of the application of JOSEPH S. ALEMANY, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a religious corporation sole, for leave to sell certain real estate:

JOSEPH S. ALEMANY, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Francisco, a religious corporation sole, having applied to the Court for an order to sell that certain lot of land situate in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, and bounded as follows, to wit: "Commencing at the southwest corner of Whitford and Ruggles' Addition to said Town of Woodland; running thence north one hundred and ninety (190) feet, more or less, to an alley; thence west one hundred and twenty (120) feet; thence south one hundred and ninety (190) feet more or less to Main street; thence east one hundred and twenty (120) feet to the place of beginning, together with the Church erected thereon, and to apply the proceeds toward the payment of certain debts incurred in the erection of said Church.

It is ordered that said Application be heard at the Court Room of said Court in said City and County of San Francisco, on the FIFTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and that previous notice thereof be given to all parties concerned by publication of a copy of this order in two weekly issues of THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper published in said County of Yolo.

Dated, October 24th, A.D. 1872.

E. W. McKINSTRY.

A true copy.
Attest: WM. HARNEY, Clerk.
By L. P. PECK, Deputy. no2-2w

Justice Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF GRAFTON Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

A. SIAS, Plaintiff, against C. W. GRUBB, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to C. W. GRUBB, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear before me, at my office in Grafton Township, in the County of Yolo, in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, and answer the Complaint in said action, on file in my office, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this Summons.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of twenty-six dollars and eighteen cents ($26.18) principal, and twelve dollars and fourteen cents ($12.14) interest, the same being for a Promissory Note dated March 24th, 1870, drawing interest at the rate of one and a-half (1½) per cent. per month, and made payable one day after date in favor of Turner & Sias, and signed C. W. GRUBB. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said Complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said amount of thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents ($38.32), together with costs and damages.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said Yolo County, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 21st day of October, A.D. 1872.

H. M. HOYT,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
no2-2m

Justice Court Summons.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF GRAFTON Township, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

C. W. WALDO, Plaintiff, against C. W. GRUBB, Defendant.

The People of the State of California send greeting to C. W. GRUBB, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear before me, at my office in Grafton Township, in the County of Yolo, in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff and answer the Complaint in said action, on file in my office, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of one hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents ($147.22), being for a note of hand dated February 2d, 1871, and given for one hundred dollars ($100), due twelve months after date, and drawing interest at the rate of two per cent. per month from date until paid, and signed C. W. GRUBB and J. J. BERRY. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer said Complaint as above required, said Plaintiff will take judgment against you for the said amount of $147.22, together with costs and damages.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said Yolo County, greeting: Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 23d day of October, A.D. 1872.

H. M. HOYT,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.
no2-2m

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Oct. 1st, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A GENERAL ELECTION will be held throughout the State on TUESDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be elected:

Four Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to be elected in the following manner:

One Representative in the First Congressional District, comprising the city and County of San Francisco.

One Representative in the Second Congressional District, comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Alameda, San Joaquin, Calaveras, Amador, El Dorado, Sacramento, Placer, Nevada, Alpine and Tuolumne.

One Representative in the Third Congressional District, comprising the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Napa, Lake, Solano, Yolo, Sutter, Yuba, Sierra, Butte, Plumas, Lassen, Tehama, Colusa, Mendocino, Humboldt, Trinity, Shasta, Siskiyou, Klamath and Del Norte.

One Representative in the Fourth Congressional District, comprising the counties of San Diego, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Tulare, Monterey, Fresno, Kern, Merced, Mariposa, Stanislaus, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Mono and Inyo.

There are also to be elected six Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

And I do hereby offer a reward of $100 for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the provisions of Title IV, Part I, of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount hereafter expended for the purpose reaches the sum of $10,000.

In witness whereof, I have herewith set my hand and caused the great seal of the State of California to be affixed.

(SEAL)

Done at Sacramento this first day of October, A.D. 1872.

NEWTON BOOTH, Governor.

Attest: DRURY MELONE, Secretary of State.

Supervisors' Proclamation.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF YOLO,

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
WOODLAND, Oct. 8th, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Election will be held throughout the County of Yolo on TUESDAY, the FIFTH day of NOVEMBER, A.D. 1872, when the following officers are to be voted for:

ONE REPRESENTATIVE in the Third Congressional District within which the County of Yolo is situated, and also SIX ELECTORS of President and Vice President of the United States.

There will also be elected ONE SUPERVISOR in the Second Supervisors' District, comprising the Precincts of Merritt, South Putah, North Putah, Buckeye, East Cottonwood, West Cottonwood and Quicksilver.

GEO. H. SWINGLE,
President Board of Supervisors.
D. SCHINDLER, Clerk,
By D. M. BURNS, Deputy.

POLLING PLACES AND ELECTION OFFICERS IN YOLO COUNTY.

It is hereby ordered that the following be and are hereby appointed Polling Places and Election Officers in the several precincts of this county, the persons appointed to serve as such during the ensuing two years:

East Grafton—Polling place, Union Hotel; Inspector, A. C. Turner; Judges, John A. Black, Carey Barney.

West Grafton—Polling place, Theodore Weyand's House; Inspector, Milton Dale; Judges, James Root, E. G. Berger.

North Grafton—Polling place, Antelope Post Office; Inspector, George W. Lewis; Judges, W. J. Clarke, E. W. Dunnigan.

Cacheville—Polling place, Town of Cacheville; Inspector, John Pace; Judges, C. Nelson, J. A. Hutton.

Fremont—Polling place, House of Charles Grey; Inspector, Jackson Wilcoxson; Judges, A. G. McCormick, J. T. Hall.

Washington—Polling place, brick house of W. W. Hodgdon; Inspector, James S. Stevenson; Judges, John W. Hay, John Hougland.

Merritt—Polling place, School House; Inspector, R. F. Hester; Judges, H. S. Ivey, J. H. Cave.

South Putah—Polling place, Wm. McClure's House; Inspector, L. C. Drummond; Judges, George W. Carey, G. L. Luddington.

North Putah—Polling place, office of James O'Neal; Inspector, E. W. Brown; Judges, Wm. H. Marden, Wm. Brown.

Woodland—Polling place, Judge Thompson's Office; Inspector, E. Bynum; Judges, J. L. Simpson, George D. Fiske.

East Cottonwood—Polling place, Haines' store; Inspector, H. D. Stevens; Judges, J. S. Tutt, D. B. Hurlburt.

West Cottonwood—Polling place, Joel Wood's store; Inspector, P. G. Everett; Judges, John A. Lang, Joel Woods.

Buckeye—Polling place, Harlan & Welch's store; Inspectors, F. G. Russell; Judges, L. Moody, G. M. Dameron.

Fairview—Polling place, Lufkey's blacksmith shop; Inspector, J. M. Dutton; Judges, J. B. Dunnigan, J. F. Nelson.

Quicksilver—Polling Place, California and Occidental Mine; Inspector, Thomas J. Hall; Judges, John W. Deering, L. N. Russell.

PROVISIONS OF THE CODES RELATIVE TO ELECTIONS.

SEC. 41. Every person charged with the performance of any duty under the provisions of any law of this State relating to elections who willfully neglects or refuses to perform it, or who in his official capacity knowingly and fraudulently acts in contravention or violation of any of the provisions of such laws is, unless a different punishment for such act or omission is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or both.

SEC. 42. Every person who willfully causes, procures or allows himself to be registered in the Great Register of any county, knowing himself not to be entitled to such registration, is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the County Jail or State Prison not exceeding one year, or by both. In all cases where, on the trial of a person charged with any offense under the provisions of this section, it appears in evidence that the accused stands registered in the Great Register of any county without being qualified for such registration, the Court must order such registration to be canceled. [Stats. 1866, p. 299, Sec. 34.]

SEC. 43. Every person who, after being required by the Board of Judges at any election, refuses to be sworn, or who, after being sworn, refuses to answer any pertinent question propounded by such Board, touching his right or the right of any other person to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 311, Sec. 5.

SEC. 44. Every person summoned to appear and testify before any Board of Registration, who willfully disobeys such summons, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1868. p. 652, Sec. 15.]

SEC. 45. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently votes, and every person who votes more than once at any one election, or knowingly hands in two or more tickets folded together, or changes any ballot after the same has been deposited in the ballot box, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballot to those legally polled at any election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to, or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots lawfully polled, other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or carries away or destroys, or attempts to carry away or destroy, any poll list, or ballots, or ballot box, for the purpose of breaking up or invalidating such election, or willfully detains, mutilates, or destroys any election returns, or in any manner so interferes with the officers holding such election or conducting such canvass, or with the voters lawfully exercising their rights of voting at such election, as to prevent such election or canvass from being fairly held and lawfully conducted, is guilty of felony. [Stats. 1855, p. 296, Sec. 1; 1858, p. 165, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 46. Every person not entitled to vote, who fraudulently attempts to vote, or who, being entitled to vote attempts to vote more than once at any election, is guilty of a misdemeanor. Stats. 1850, p. 111, Sec. 101.

SEC. 47. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give or offer his vote at any election, knowing that the person is not qualified to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1866, p. 511, Sec. 8.]

SEC. 48. Every officer or Clerk of Election who aids in changing or destroying any poll list, or in placing any ballots in the ballot box, or taking any therefrom, or adds, or attempts to add, any ballots to those legally polled at such election, either by fraudulently introducing the same into the ballot box before or after the ballots therein have been counted, or adds to or mixes with, or attempts to add to or mix with, the ballots polled, any other ballots, while the same are being counted or canvassed, or at any other time, with intent to change the result of such election, or allows another to do so when in his power to prevent it, or carries away or destroys, or knowingly allows another to carry away or destroy, any poll list, ballot box, or ballots lawfully polled, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than two nor more than seven years. [Stats 1855, p. 165, Sec. 2.]

SEC. 49. Every Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of an election, who, previous to putting the ballot of an elector in the ballot box, attempts to find out any name on such ballot, or who opens, or suffers the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to be opened or examined previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or who makes or places any mark or device on any folded ballot with the view to ascertain the name of any person for whom the elector has voted, or who, without the consent of the elector, discloses the name of any person which such Inspector, Judge, or Clerk has fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for by such elector, is punishable by fine, not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. [Stats. 1863, p. 398, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 50. Every person who forges or counterfeits returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town or ward where no election was in fact held, or willfully substitutes forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward where an election was actually held, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two nor more than ten years. [Stats. 1863, p. 339, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 51. Every person who willfully adds to, or subtracts from, the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns, or who alters such returns, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison for not less than one nor more than five years. [Stats 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 52. Every person who aids or abets in the commission of any of the offenses mentioned in the four preceding sections, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of either of such offenses, does not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, is punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison not exceeding two years. [Stats. 1863, p. 399, Sec. 1.]

SEC. 53. Every person who, by force, threats, menaces, bribery, or any corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or to deter him from giving the same, or attempts by any means whatever to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, or furnishes any elector wishing to vote, who cannot read, with a ticket, informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name written or printed thereon different from the name which is written or printed thereon, or defrauds any elector at any such election, by deceiving and causing such elector to vote for a different person or any office than he intended or desired to vote for; or who, being Inspector, Judge, or Clerk of any election, while acting as such, induces or attempts to induce, any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector intended or desired to vote, he is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Stats. 1850, p. 110, Sec. 58.]

SEC. 54. Every person who, with intent to promote the election of himself, or any other person, either:

1. Furnishes entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election;

2. Pays for, procures, or engages to pay for any such entertainment;

3. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick or infirm;

4. Furnishes or engages to pay or deliver any money or property for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills, and other papers previous to such election—is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 55. Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person to office as an inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, or procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 56. Every person, not being a candidate, who communicates any offer made in violation of the last section to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 57. (§§ 84, 85, 86.) Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any officer or member of any legislative caucus, political convention, committee, primary election, or political gathering of any kind, held for the purpose of nominating candidates for offices of honor, trust or profit in this State, with intent to influence the person to whom such bribe is given or offered to be more favorable to one candidate than another, and every person member of either of the bodies for this section mentioned, who receives or offers to receive any such bribe, is punishable by imprisonment in the State Prison not less than one nor more than fourteen years.

SEC. 58. Every person who by threats, intimidations, or unlawful violence, willfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 59. Every person who willfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors or others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 60. Every person who makes, offers or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 61. Every person who willfully violates any of the provisions of the laws of this State relating to elections, is, unless a different punishment for such violation is prescribed by this Code, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the State Prison not exceeding five years, or by both.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.
oe12-td By D. M. BURNS, Deputy Clerk.

NOTICE.

Having determined to close my business in Woodland, and having already made arrangements for the same, I hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to me on book account to come forward and settle the same immediately, as my new arrangements make this imperatively necessary. Also, my Fireproof Brick Store for Rent or for Sale on reasonable terms.

MORRIS HYMAN.
October 23d, 1872. au31-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

I will weave Carpets for 50 cents per yard for fancy patterns, and 40 cents per yard for plain, and furnish the warp myself; if parties furnish the warp, from 20 to 30 cents per yard.

Flannel wove, cotton warp, 25 cts. per yard. Orders left at Porter's store.

oc18-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE

SPECTACLES!

Made from Solid Rock and

CLEAR AS CRYSTAL.

TRY THEM!

They Have No Equal!

Sold and Guaranteed by

THOMAS HOUSEWORTH & CO.,
PRACTICAL OPTICIANS,
No. 9 Montgomery Street, Lick House Block, San Francisco.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Persons in the country can be suited with the BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES by forwarding one of their old glasses in a letter, or if they have never worn glasses, they will please state the fact, and age, health, etc. Ordinary glasses to suit all sights can be procured in the same manner oc5-3m

FOR SALE.

A LOT, one hundred feet front, on Fourth street, well improved with Trees and Shrubbery; a two-story house of nine rooms, well-finished, with Cellar and good Barn.

TWO LOTS ON MAIN ST.; either or all of them will be sold cheap; one-half on time.

One thousand dollars insurance on the house. Inquire at this office, or of
au10-3m J. H. HALL.

Administrators' Sale.

Estate of Geo. T. Champlin, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance

The Yolo Democrat.

Saturday, November 2, 1872.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

L. SAMUEL, No. 70 J street, is authorized to solicit advertisements and subscriptions for this paper in Sacramento.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. O'NEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

C. P. R. R.

On and after Monday, September 16th, 1872, Trains will leave Woodland as follows:

—LOCAL PASSENGER TRAINS—

For Sacramento and San Francisco.. *8:45 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco. †10:55 A.M.
" Knights Landing.....†11:53 A.M.
" Sacramento and San Francisco.. *3:30 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....†5:08 P.M.
" Knights Landing.....*9:05 P.M.

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't. T. H. GOODMAN, G. P. & T. A.

se21

Town and County Matters.

Farmers' Club Convention.

The Farmers of Yolo County are requested to meet in the Town of Woodland, in said county, on

Saturday, Nov. 23d, 1872,

to take into consideration the propriety of organizing a Farmers' Club in said county.

JAMES ALLEN,
JOSEPH GRIFFIN,
J. H. NASON,
S. N. MERING,
J. A. HUTTON.

County Court—Continued.

OCTOBER TERM—J. A. HUTTON, JUDGE.

Sentences—Oct. 25th.. E. C. Hartman, sentenced to 2 years in State Prison; Jas. King, 3 years; Jas. King also fined for assaulting an officer, $2,000; Mat. Hardy, 1½ years; Hardy also 1 year additional. Enright and Neuse, tried and convicted of arson and sentenced each to four years imprisonment.

Henry Linden vs. W. D. Wristen—Judgment rendered for defendant for $100 10 and costs.

People vs. Wm. Parks—*Nol Pros.* entered on grounds of failure to find prosecuting witnesses

People vs. Sec—Continued till Nov. 8th.

People vs. Wm. H. Brown—Indictment for grand larceny. Owing to death of defendant, indictment dismissed.

People vs. Reno—Found guilty of grand larceny. Sentence set for to-day at 10 o'clock.

People vs. Perry—Jury returned verdict of "not guilty."

People vs. Steve Baldwin—Continued till Nov. 9th.

People vs. Barnes—Continued till Nov. 8th.

MR. HURLBUT AND THE MISSOURIANS.—The Republican candidate for Supervisor in the Second District we are credibly informed has a special dislike for Missourians, and has been known to denounce them as a class for the reason that they were born in that noble State. Now there are probably more natives of Missouri in this county than of any other State in the Union; and more than that, many of them are among our best, most intelligent and wealthy citizens. If this information be correct, and we have no reason to doubt it, he is not entitled to the vote of a Missourian in his district, and doubtless it will help, as it should, to swell Mr. Swingle's majority on Tuesday next. Mr. S. proscribes no man on account of birthplace or religion. Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and Missourians of all parties, should vote for George H. Swingle for Supervisor.

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM.—The advertisement of the new firm of George Lewald & Co., appears in this paper. They have succeeded to the business of Fleishman & Kaufman and have added to the old stock a full assortment of Fall and Winter Ladies' Dress Goods, Gentlemen's Clothing, Boots, Hats, etc; also Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Carpets and Oilcloths, with a great variety of fancy as well as staple articles. The public will be pleased to learn that Mr. Kaufman remains with the new firm. An agent in San Francisco will keep Messrs Lewald & Co. fully posted as to the state of the markets, which will afford them the very best facilities for satisfying their numerous customers.

GETTING RICH!—The jealous man over the way who wears specs and sports a cane, intimates that we are getting rich! That would be pretty good if it were only true; but, whether fortunately or unfortunately for us, it is directly the opposite of truth. We do, however, try to pay our way honorably, and our printers get their wages promptly. If this were not the case we would sell out as soon as an opportunity offered, and if that couldn't be accomplished we'd "dig out" somehow and steer for *Napa* or some other congenial locality where we could at least earn an honorable livelihood.

SALE OF CHURCH PROPERTY.—Archbishop Alemany asks permission of the Twelfth District Court to sell the Catholic Church property in Woodland. We learn that the property has been bargained for. Permission has to be obtained from the Court in order to make the transfer of Church property legal. The sale is made on account of the damaged condition of the building caused by the storms of last winter, necessitating the tearing down of the building. It was the finest church in Woodland.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The Sacramento *Record*, of Monday, says: "On Saturday, a man named Davis, working on the gravel train which is engaged in hauling gravel to the slough, from Yolo county, was passing from one car to another when he slipped and fell between them. One of the wheels passed over his foot and smashed it in such a manner that it was amputated after he arrived at the Railroad Hospital, where he was taken immediately after the accident."

REDUCING STOCK AND SETTLING UP.—My patrons who are in arrears on my books have been politely invited to square accounts, and some have responded, while others have not. Accounts remaining unsettled after thirty days will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection. I shall also make sales during that time *at cost prices*, to reduce my stock and prepare for new goods. W. L. OSBURN.

Woodland, Oct. 19th, 1872. 19*4

NEW BUILDING.—Mr. Hoernlein has commenced the erection of a dwelling house on First street, opposite Central Hall.

WOODLAND PROPERTY.—The total valuation of property by the Assessor in Woodland School District is $1,756,599.

REVIEW DISCOURSE.—Elder J. N. Loughborough will review Prof. Martin, at the tent, this (Saturday) Evening.

IGNORANCE.—The *Mail*, in its fury over the low stake of its finances and its failure to obtain the county printing, offers to do work that we have performed, directly and as agent, for less than we have performed it, but at the same time admits that our charges have been fair and just, as it is compelled to do or say nothing. In no instance has more been charged than the published rates in that sickly concern, which has but little if any more than half the circulation of the DEMOCRAT. We will inform the writer that if he did all the work he figures up for what he says he would, he would come out loser by several hundred dollars in coin paid out, besides doing the work for nothing. As to what we have profited by printing the Great Register, the *Mail's* talk is sheer buncome—no bill has yet been rendered to the Board. The why and wherefore of its ire toward us is because that institution does not pay, and the county printing is sought to keep it from dying. It is admitted that our charges have been just and proper; they have been the same to the county as to individuals—no more and no less. This persons can ascertain for themselves.

WATER DILUTED WITH GAS.—The following correspondence is especially interesting to the people of Woodland, as it explains a question that has been much mooted of late:

WOODLAND, Oct. 24th, 1872.

MR. C. A. HASKIN, Agt. Cal. P. R. R., Vallejo.

—DEAR SIR:—Please forward that pipe to Heaven, as I shall probably die of old age before it arrives here, and oblige Yours truly.

J. W. PEEK.
Supt. Woodland Gas Works.

VALLEJO, Oct. 25th 1872.

J. W. PEEK, ESQ., Supt. Woodland Gas Works—DEAR SIR:—In answer to your note dated Oct. 24th I have to say that I do not think that the gas pipe would reach you in Heaven, and as there is no railroad to h—ll I have sent it to Woodland. Yours truly,

C. A. HASKIN.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Friday noon, Nov. 2d.

Griffin, J	Piper, Maretta
Harper, Mrs Thos	Ruggins, Mrs L
Holden, J C	Thomas, A R
Jackson, Jno H	Mrs Michel Conly (care of Mrs Tracy —2)
Leifried, H	
Lutrell, George	
Meheare, James	White, John Q

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised."

T. C. POCKMAN, Postmaster.

FOR SAN QUENTIN.—Under Sheriff Henry took E. C. Hartman to the Penitentiary on Saturday last to serve out his sentence of two years, and on Monday the same officer took King to the same quarters for a like term. On Tuesday, Deputy Sheriff Lawson escorted Hardy, jail breaker, to serve out his sentence of two years and a-half in the State Prison. Wednesday morning Deputy Sheriff Sill accompanied John Neuse to the same place, where he will have to remain four years. This morning, Jack Enright also went down in charge of an officer for a term of four years.

A MOVE IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—We have on several occasions urged the farmers of Yolo to organize a Club or Union for their own protection against the overpowering greed of the grain rings and other monopolies that are eating out their substance, and for the promotion of the agricultural interests of the county. At the head of our Local Department appears a call for a Convention, signed by five of Yolo's most responsible farmers. We trust it will be attended from all parts of the county. Farmers, turn out and effect a thorough organization.

NEW WEEKLY MAGAZINE.—*To-Day* is the title of a new 16-page magazine edited by Dr. Dio Lewis, the first number of which is just received. Its contents are excellent, embracing stories of a high order of merit, with illustrations, able articles by the editor on health, etc. The price is $250 per year, and each new subscriber will receive an oil chromo —"Just so High"—said to be one of the finest ever produced in this country. *To-Day* is published by McLean, Stoddard & Co., 733 Sansome street Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE HEADQUARTERS.—Messrs. Geo. D. Fiske & Co. have fitted up an elegant office on the ground floor in Masonic Block, designed to accommodate all dealers in real estate and other property, and every facility will be furnished for those doing business in that line. While Messrs. Fiske & Co. are doing a heavy insurance and real estate business themselves, they have also arranged their office so as to make it the headquarters for all others desiring accommodations.

CIRCUS TO-DAY.—The Great Crystal Palace and Hippodrome Circus will exhibit in Woodland this (Saturday) evening, November 2d, at half-past seven o'clock. It is represented as being a very fine circus company and will no doubt draw a large attendance. This will afford the lovers of fun and good performances an opportunity to enjoy themselves such as is seldom presented. See advertisement in another column.

IMPROVING MAIN STREET AT LAST.—The property owners in the block between First and Second streets have let the contract for grading Main street to Mr. John Tilley, who is pushing it ahead rapidly. We understand it is to be graveled, which will make it a respectable thoroughfare. The blocks east and west of this one should also be attended to at once, and we trust will be.

SELECT READINGS.—Miss Viola Rosboro', daughter of Rev. S. R. Rosboro', of Woodland, will give Select Readings at Prairie School House, West Grafton, on Friday evening next, Nov. 8th. Miss Rosboro' is an excellent reader, and should be heard by all in the neighborhood, old and young.

CALL AND SETTLE.—As I am desirous of closing up all unsettled accounts upon my books immediately, those who know they are indebted to me are requested to call at my store at once, without further notice, and settle the same. C. D. MOHIN. 12*4

HOGS AT AUCTION.—B. B. Glascock will sell some 200 fatted and stock hogs at auction, in lots to suit, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 9th, on Wm. Flournoy's ranch, 7 miles west of Knight's Landing, on easy terms.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURES.—Prof. Haley has delivered several lectures in this place during the week to large audiences. His delineation of character from the bumps are very good and afford much amusement.

SOCIAL PARTIES.—Tickets are out for a social party at Buckeye on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 6th, and another at Brown's Corners, 1½ miles west of Woodland, on Friday evening, Nov. 8th.

UNDELIVERED MESSAGES.—There are telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph Office for J. E. Fowler, S. Baldwin and W. Allen.

CURE IT AT ONCE.—Do not treat it lightly. A cough may prove dangerous. A cold may lead you, by sure degrees, to hopeless consumption. In WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis and whooping-cough is offered. It is well known and is easily tried. All druggists keep it.

BORN.

At Prairie, Yolo county, October 17th, to the wife of C. O. Perkins, a Son.

DIED.

In Sacramento, October 30th, Mrs. J. A. Armstrong, of Yolo county.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid by the proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a medicine that will equal it in curing severe and lingering Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the lungs.

Porter & Co.,

Dealers in all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Fruits and Vegetables,

FLOUR AND MEAL,

DAIRY PRODUCE, Etc., Etc.

In the New Brick Building, opposite the College,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

We are now fully prepared to supply Families with everything in the line of Provisions of every kind. Our store has been enlarged, enabling us to keep a larger assortment than ever before. We have an unsurpassed stock of

GROCERIES!

To which we ask the attention of this community, believing that it cannot be equalled in Yolo county. A full assortment of

VEGETABLES!

Will be found in our store at all times, and we shall keep fully up to the market in this department of trade.

FRUITS!

Will receive special attention, and choicest qualities be kept on hand, fresh, throughout the season of each variety.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Are particularly in our line, and purchasers can rely upon getting the best the market affords.

CROCKERY!

Has of late received considerable attention at our hands. We doubt if there is another house in town that does as much in this line. Now on hand a large variety. Call and see.

We shall keep a complete stock of goods in store, and sell at fair prices; therefore we ask a share of patronage from the people of Woodland and vicinity, guaranteeing entire satisfaction to all who favor us with their trade.

PORTER & CO.,
Opp. College, Main st., Woodland.

se14-3m

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

At the Old Stand of Read & Magee,

(MAIN ST., WOODLAND.)

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, COSMETICS, CIGARS, TOBACCO, BOOKS, STATIONERY.

BRANDIES, WHISKIES AND WINES

(Of the Purest and Best Quality)

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

A Complete Stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

And every article usually found in a First-Class Drug Store sold at reasonable prices.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Carefully Compounded at all hours by a Competent and Practical Apothecary.

au10-3m

GREELEY & GRANT

Grand Ratification Meeting!

HORACE GREELEY,
Of New York

U. S. GRANT,
Of Illinois

For the Presidency,

—AND—

READ & WELCH,
Of Missouri,

FOR FINE CLOTHING.

All Clubs, Associations and Citizens in favor of Honesty and Good Clothing, are requested to meet immediately at their Store, on

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

SPEAKERS:

HENRY WILSON,
(Of Mass.) and
B. GRATZ BROWN,
(Of Mo.) In absence of the Speakers

READ & WELCH,

WILL DRESS THE CITIZENS!

With the assistance of

T. P. MAGEE.

au24-3m

WAGONS FOR SALE!

One Two-horse Lumber Wagon, Of the Fish Bros. manufacture, Wisconsin,
ONE SPRING WAGON,
—AND—
Two Two-horse Covered, Double Seated Buggies.

For sale low for cash. Inquire of

oc26-1m GRAY & WOOD

NEW STORE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

We beg to inform the people of Yolo County and vicinity that we shall sell from this day on

White Rock & Lonsdale for 17 1-2c per yard,

And all other brands in Bleached and Brown Cotton in proportion.

Reps, (Wrapper Goods,) 30c.,
Of the latest styles and best material.

A BIG VARIETY OF

Japanese Stripes for 25c. a yard.
Very Nice Dress Goods for 25c.
Wool Plaids form 37½ to 75c.
Merinos, for 75c.
Empress Cloth at 62½.
Alpacas from 37c to $1.00.
Water-Proof, $1.25.
French Taffeta Silk, $2.00.

VERY BIG BARGAINS IN

FLANNELS!

ALSO, IN

BLANKETS, COMFORTERS

—AND—

COVERLETS.

Colored Kid Gloves, - $1.00
Black Kid Gloves, - $1.25

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Of all descriptions,

At the Very Lowest Figure.

We also call attention to our gentlemen's department in

CLOTHING

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

Hats,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Cheap as Usual.

Give us a call and convince yourselves.

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.
Woodland, Sept. 20, 1872. se21-3m

W. H. WINNE. SAM'L, CALDWELL.

AT THE OLD STAND,

First Street, - Woodland.

Winne & Caldwell,

PROPRIETORS

PIONEER PLANING MILL!

We hereby notify the public that we have erected a new Mill on the old site, and have put in

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY!

We are prepared to fill all orders and do a general contracting business. We keep none but

FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN!

And guarantee all work. We are prepared to make

Doors,
Sash,
Casings,
Inside Finish,
Brackets, and
Scroll-Sawing.

Mouldings Made to Order.

Store Fronts, Door and Window Frames, Wood Turning.

CONTRACTS TAKEN and JOBBING promptly attended to at San Francisco prices.

☞ We have made arrangements for furnishing Architectural Ornaments of all kinds, at reasonable prices. se12-3m

NEW

Grocery and Variety Store!

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Woodland and vicinity that he has opened a Grocery and Variety Store in the

GOOD TEMPLARS' BUILDING,

Four doors west of the Railroad, where he keeps a general assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Consisting of Spices, of all kinds, Tobacco, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Flour, Cornmeal Oatmeal Buckwheat Flour, Hominy, Bacon, Cheese, and, in fact, everything usually found in a first-class Grocery Store. Also,

RIBBONS, LACES, VELVETS, CORSETS,

Ladies' Paper Collars and Cuffs, Men's Paper Collars, Neckties, etc. Also the

NEW ALBUM MATCH SAFE!

All of which is offered cheap for cash.

A liberal share of the public patronage respectfully solicited.

T. D. WILLIAMS.
Woodland, August 22, 1872. au24-3m

SCHOOL BOOKS!

ALL KINDS OF

District School and College TEXT BOOKS,

For sale at Simpson's Drug Store,
au17-tf (Read & Magee's old stand.)

WM. PRICE, J. BENHAYON, J. LEVISON.

WM. PRICE & CO.,

IMPORTERS

AND

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Brandies, Wines and Liquors,

No. 44 K street, between Second and Third,
oc19] SACRAMENTO. 3m

FOR RENT.

1,000 Acres Farming Land!

Apply to C. H. DAVIS,
oc26-2t Capay Valley.

E. Bynum & Co.,

COR. ODD FELLOWS' BUILDING,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS, BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

se7-3m

THOMAS & HUNT,

SUCCESSORS TO

F. S. FREEMAN,

CORNER FIRST AND SOUTH STS.,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

—AND—

GRAIN.

oc12-3m

JAMES SIBLEY. W. E. CALLEN.

Removal.

The lease of the

Yolo Planing Mill,

Expired on the 17th instant.

We hereby give notice that we have rebuilt said Mill, and put in a new engine with ample power, and are now setting up new and improved machinery on the corner of Oak Avenue and Railroad street, south of the College, and, as said lease has expired, we are fully prepared to do a general milling business in all its departments.

DOORS, SASH, MOULDING, ETC.,

DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, BRACKETS,

Planing,
Scroll Sawing,
Wood Turning.

WINE AND WATER TANKS MADE TO ORDER.

General Jobbing, Contracting

—AND—

HOUSE-BUILDING BUSINESS!

All Work Warranted.

Mechanics are invited to give us a call for all kinds of Mill work, Sawing, Planing and Turning.

Thankful for past favors we respectfully ask our old friends the public to give us a call.

WOODLAND, July 8th, 1872.
oc19-3m SIBLEY & CALLEN.

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS may be had at Green's Jewelry and Book Store.

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE AGENTS,

MAIN STREET, between 1st and 2d,

WOODLAND.

Real Estate Bought and Sold; Houses Rented; Rents Collected; Loans Negotiated on Real Property; Abstracts of Titles Furnished; Deeds, Mortgages and Leases written promptly.

Having resided and been constantly engaged in business in Yolo County for the last twenty years, we feel that we are quite familiar with the Situation, Soils, Titles, etc. of most of the real property in this and adjoining counties, and have superior advantages for securing purchasers, and for making sales.

To those who contemplate either purchasing or selling, a cordial invitation is extended to call at our office, and our time and endeavors will be earnestly devoted to their interests.

We call particular attention to our

TOWN OF WOODLAND PROPERTY.

We have for sale the most desirable lots, suitably located for business or dwellings, on wide streets, in the regularly laid out portion of the town, and near the new Railroad Grounds,

AT LOW PRICES.

AGENCY OF THE

PHŒNIX AND HOME

INSURANCE COMPANIES,

OF HARTFORD AND NEW YORK, AND

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE

INSURANCE CO.

Of London and Edinburgh,

Associated to do business of Fire Insurance on this Coast for joint account, furnishing indemnity under any one policy secured by the

COMBINED ASSETS OF THE THREE,

Aggregating over $22,000,000.

Large lines can thus be written without the danger of non-concurring policies or the trouble of making several sets of proofs in the event of loss.

ALSO,

AGENTS OF THE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Boston, Mass.

Assets, - $10,000,000,

AND THE

TRAVELERS' LIFE AND ACCIDENT

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Hartford, Conn.,

ASSETS, - - - $2,000,000.

Persons desiring to Purchase or Rent Houses or Lots, will do well to call and examine before going elsewhere. se14-3m

Great Bargains!

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

—HAVE ON HAND—

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

Summer Goods!

Which they are offering to sell at

FIVE PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

—CONSISTING OF—

Chambray Lawns,
Chambray Ginghams,
DRESS LINENS,
Piques,
Brilliantes,
Marseilles,
MUSLINS,

AND ALSO A LARGE STOCK OF

Summer Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Striped Shawls,
Lace Shawls,
LACE SACQUES,

—AND—

Summer Silks!

LADIES' HATS,

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

Gentlemens' Summer Clothing

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS!

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths.

au25-3m

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY!

Elliott Brothers, Prop'rs,

CORNER MAIN AND FOURTH STREETS.,

Opposite Gas and Water Works,

WOODLAND, CAL.

LIVERYMEN, FARMERS

AND TEAMSTERS

Will find my make of BUGGIES, SPRING and LUMBER WAGONS, the best in any market for their use.

REASONS WHY:

BECAUSE they have as good if not the best reputation at home. Each Wagon is perfect in all its parts.

BECAUSE my prices are as low as the lowest for first-class work.

BECAUSE I can furnish the highest home testimonials as to their durability and lightness of draft.

BECAUSE none but the best and most experienced mechanics are employed in their construction.

BECAUSE they are built upon scientific principles, combining the greatest strength with lightness of draft.

BECAUSE, wherever introduced they are generally preferred by Liverymen, Farmers and Freighters.

BECAUSE they are made in a very DRY CLIMATE, and from that fact are far superior for service to those built in more moist or damp parts of the country.

BECAUSE I give rules for taking care of carriages.

First—The carriage-house should be apart from the stable, as the ammonia arising from horse manure will in a very short time destroy the varnish on a carriage, and then the owner ignorantly charges the carriage make with using inferior varnish.

Second—In washing a buggy cold water should be used freely, so as to remove the dust and mud before using the sponge and chamois skin.

Third—Never turn the hose under or on the seat, for the water will loosen the canvass and glue, and cause the corners to give way and the body to go to pieces.

Fourth—To preserve the wood and save expense, the carriage should be kept thoroughly painted and varnished.

Fifth—I am better prepared than ever, to Paint, Ornament and Varnish Carriages, Wagons, etc. I have in my employ the best of buggy painters, and use none but the best articles of paints, oils and varnishes; the above in connection with my Paint Shop and Varnish Rooms, which are as good if not the best on this Coast, being hard finished and free from dust. I can, and have turned out as smooth, clean and nice finished jobs as can be done in the State.

Sixth—Those wishing to get their buggies, carriages, etc., repaired and painted, will do well to call at my shop and examine my superior advantages over other shops. I am willing to abide by the injunction, "by their works ye shall know them." I am willing that my work shall praise me; I ask no other endorsement. This endorsement I have had in past years; this I expect to merit and maintain in the future.

oc6-3m ELLIOTT BROTHERS.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER

—AND—

JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
Main Street, Woodland

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. au17-3m

WATCHES, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES!!

Having fitted up a REPAIRING SHOP in my store with Messrs. Jacobs, Meyerson & Co., Woodland, opposite the College, I am better than ever prepared to do Repairing on all kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY &c., and respectfully invite a share of patronage in that line.

I also have for sale an article but little used on this coast, but which is a great favorite at the East. I refer to the

Domestic Sewing Machine,

Which I claim is the best Family Sewing Machine ever offered to the public. Call and examine it for yourselves.

se28-tf M. W. HOWELL.

LARD OIL, MACHINE OIL, CHINA NUT Oil, Castor Oil, and other lubricating Oils, for sale at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE,
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LINSEED OIL—BOILED AND RAW—AND Paints and Varnishes in complete assortment, on hand and arriving at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

TOBACCO—CHEWING AND SMOKING—and Cigars, of the best brands, can be had at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.
(Read & Magee's old stand,) Woodland.

LEGAL CAP, LETTER SHEET, AND COMMERCIAL Note Paper, Legal Blanks, Inks, Pencils, and everything in the Stationery line kept for sale at

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.
my18-tf

LIVERY AND FEED STABLES!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO ACCOMMODATE THE PUBLIC AT THE

BRICK STABLES,

(Opposite the Catholic Church)

With the best of stabling and feed for their teams. Horses will be well cared for by competent hands. Terms moderate. Please give me a trial. E. L. CLARK.

my4-tf

FOR

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE!

4,000

JUSTICE'S BLANKS

FOR SALE AT

SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

jy27-tf

ARCADE RESTAURANT,

WOODLAND.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS COOKED TO ORDER.

M. FURNISS, late of the Capitol Hotel, has opened a Restaurant in the brick building lately occupied by Mrs. Wilson, opposite the College and one door East of Pryor's Harness Shop, where meals may be had at all hours.

REGULAR DINNER HOUR 12 O'CLOCK.

☞ Nice Sleeping Rooms have been fitted up—large, clean, airy and well ventilated.

au24-3m

Backbone.

When you see a little fellow mortal
Without fixed and fearless views,
Hanging on the skirts of others,
Walking in their cast off shoes,
Bowing low to wealth or favor,
With abject, uncovered head,
Ready to retract or waver,
Willing to be drove or led;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone
Than this, backbone.

When you see a theologian
Hugging close some ugly creed,
Fearing to reject or question
Dogmas which his priest may read,
Holding back all noble feeling,
Choking down each manly view,
Caring more for forms and symbols
Than to know the Good and True;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the thing that his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard
In sense and tone
Than this, backbone.

When you see a politician
Crawling through contracted holes,
Begging for some fat position,
In the ring or at the polls,
With no sterling manhood in him,
Nothing stable, broad or sound,
Destitute of pluck or ballast,
Double-sided all around;
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,
Throw your moral shoulders back,
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—
Just the things which his must lack.

A stronger word
Was never heard,
In sense and tone,
Than this, backbone.

A modest song and plainly told—
The text is worth a mine of gold;
For many men most sadly lack
A noble stiffness in the back.

Trees Upon the Public Highways.

CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE
SACRAMENTO, October 25th, 1872.

To the Board of Supervisors of the County of Yolo:

GENTLEMEN—I am directed by the State Board of Agriculture to call your attention to an Act to encourage the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees upon the public roads and highways of this State, approved March 30th, 1868. The following is a true copy of the Act referred to:

An Act to encourage the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees upon the public roads and highways of this State. Approved March 30th, 1868.

The People of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Supervisors of any county of this State may, by an order of such Board, to be passed at a regular meeting of such Board, and to be entered in the minutes thereof, authorizing the planting and cultivation of shade and fruit trees, by persons owning lands in such county, upon the public roads and highways adjacent to such lands.

SEC. 3. The Board of Supervisors may, by order, entered upon their minutes, designate the roads or highways upon which such trees may be planted, so describing such road, by reference to places and boundaries, that the same may be readily ascertained. They also shall, in such order, direct the species of trees to be so planted, their age when planted, their distance from each other, and their position with reference to the traveled road, and also all such other rules and regulations as they shall deem proper to secure the proper planting, growth and protection of such trees, and also to prevent their obstructing the travel upon such road.

SEC. 3. Whenever any person shall plant, upon any public road, in front of land owned by him, shade or fruit trees, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and also of such rules as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe hereunder, such person so planting such trees shall file with the Board of Supervisors of such county a written statement, setting forth therein the road or places upon which such trees are planted, the number and species of trees thus planted, and the time of planting.

SEC. 4. Four years from and after the date of planting such trees and giving the notice as provided in section third, the person planting such trees, or his legal representative, may present to the Board of Supervisors of such county his statement in writing, verified by the oath of such applicant, setting forth therein the number and species of trees originally planted, when and by whom planted or caused to be planted, and the number then living and in a thrifty condition; and for any wilful misstatement contained in such report the party making the same may be presented for the crime of perjury.

SEC. 5. Upon filing such verified statement, the Board of Supervisors of such county shall allow to the party making the same the sum of one dollar for each and every tree so planted and growing thriftily, the same to be audited and paid out of the General Fund of such county as other claims are allowed, audited and paid.

SEC. 6. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to apply to any trees planted before the passage of this Act, or unless planted and cultivated as required by the orders of the Boards of Supervisors.

SEC. 7. This Act shall be in force from and after its passage.

You will see by the above that you are authorized by the Legislature to encourage the planting of trees on either side of every public road in your county. In the opinion of this Board, you could perform no act likely to result in such undoubted and general benefits to your county and people as the placing upon your records the proper orders for carrying into effect the provisions of the above law. We could name many reasons in favor of your action in this respect, but we do not deem it necessary. These reasons will occur to every intelligent mind, and we trust will secure your early and favorable action, so that the tree planting may be initiated and executed to a considerable extent during the approaching planting season. We would suggest, however that no trees be allowed to be planted nearer than twelve feet from each other; that trees between three and eight years from the seed would be preferable as to age, and would recommend the following varieties as hardy, of rapid growth, and many of them valuable for wood or timber:

Black and Honey Locust; Black, White and Fruiting Mulberry; Osage Orange; Native and Eastern Black Walnut; American Chestnut; European, American, and Cork Bark Elm; the different kinds of Maple; the Tulip tree; Carolina Lombardy, and Silver Leaf Poplar; different kinds of Ash; the Apple, Pear, Plumb, Cherry, Almond and Fig; Eucalyptus, or Australian Blue and Red Gum; Monterey Pine, Sugar Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce Pine, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Scotch Pine, European Larch, Monterey Cypress, Italian Cypress, California Red Wood, California Laurel, and such other kinds as your Board may deem of value for your county.

Hoping you will take early and favorable action in this important matter, we are, respectfully, etc., by order of the Board, I. N. HOAG,
Corresponding Secretary.

The Liberal Republican Platform—Adopted by the National Democratic Convention.

1. We recognize the equality of all before the law and hold that it is the duty of Government in its dealings with the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of the States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with the public order; for the State self-government; and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitations of power.

5. The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of party tyranny and personal ambition and an object of selfish greed; it is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the prosperity of republican government.

6. We, therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again the post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not necessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and shall provide sufficient means to pay the expenses of the Government economically administered, pensions, and the interest on the public debt, a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; but, recognizing the existence in our midst of honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion upon the merits of the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

LUMBER!

NEW DEALERS IN THE FIELD.

L. B. RUGGLES, JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

SUCCESSORS TO P. C. ROBERTSON,

—AT THE—

OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the Railroad,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

BUILDING

—AND—

FENCING LUMBER!

Fence Posts,
Shakes,
Shingles,
Doors,
Windows,
Blinds,
Laths,
Lime,
Hair, Cement, Plaster, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

au3-3m RUGGLES & HOLLINGSWORTH.

Plantation Bitters

S. T.—1860—X.

This wonderful Vegetable Restorative is the sheet anchor of the feeble and debilitated. As a tonic and cordial for the aged and languid, it has no equal among stomachics. As a remedy for the nervous weakness to which women are especially subject, it is superseding every other stimulant. In all climates, tropical, temperate or frigid, it acts as a specific in every species of disorder which undermines the bodily strength and breaks down the animal spirits.

ja13-1y

LYON'S KATHAIRON,

For Preserving and Beautifying the Human Hair, to Prevent its Falling Out and Turning Gray.

A well-preserved Head of Hair, in a person of middle age, at once bespeaks refinement, elegance, health and beauty. It may truly be called Woman's Crowning glory, while men are not insensible to its advantages and charms. Few things are more disgusting than thin, frizzly, harsh, untamed Hair, with head and coat covered with Dandruff. Visit a Barber and you feel and look like a new man. This is what LYON'S KATHAIRON will do all the time. The charm which lies in well placed Hair, Glossy Curls, Luxuriant Tresses and a Clean Head, is noticeable and, irresistible. Sold by all Druggists and Country Stores. ja13-1y2

NEW PAINT SHOP.

W. H. SPENCE,

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTER,

All kinds of Painting promptly and satisfactorily executed.

Shop in the rear of Dunphey's blacksmith and wagon shop, opposite Exchange Hotel, Woodland. oc12-3m

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — ALCOHOL

PURELY — CALIFORNIA

D. WALKER'S

VINEGAR BITTERS

No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

They are a gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing the merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, and in Bilious Diseases.

For Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

Grateful Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and Gen. Agts., San Francisco, Cal., & cor. of Washington and Charlton Sts., N.Y.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS & DEALERS.
s1-eomily

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—AND—

FISH MARKET

TO THE NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall, and

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork, Fish—Fresh and Salt,

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

FRESH FISH EVERY THURSDAY.
au24-3m

FURNISHING AND DRESS GOODS!

Groceries and Provisions!

SILKS, MUSLINS, ALPACAS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, PAPER COLLARS, CARPETBAGS, TRUNKS, TEA, SUGAR, COFFEE, FLOUR, &c., &c.;

In fact everything in the line of

General Merchandise

Can be found at my Store.

"Live and Let Live." Quick Sales and Small Profits, is my motto. I am determined not to be undersold.

GIVE ME A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING;

You can be suited in price and quality of goods.

HENRY ARONSON.
Main Street, opposite Hesperian College.
Woodland, Yolo Co., Jan. 28, 1872. se21-3m

CITY LIVERY

—AND—

SALE STABLES.

FIRE PROOF.

BEAMER & FORD, Propr's,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Opposite Exchange Hotel.

FINE TEAMS, BUGGIES AND SADDLE HORSES TO LET.

Particular attention paid to transient customers and boarding horses. Good stabling and competent hostlers always in attendance.
se7-3m FORD & BEAMER.

FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.

ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.
oc19-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

A. C. RUGGLES. T. B. REINDOLLAR.

RUGGLES & REINDOLLAR,

Dealers in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,
BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

T. B. REINDOLLAR,

APOTHECARY.

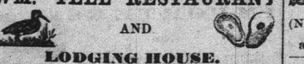
ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE, OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

oc26-3m **Woodland.**

C. H. GRAY. H. B. WOOD

GRAY & WOOD,

(SUCCESSORS TO GRAY & FREEMAN),



IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE

Wooden-Ware,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

We are fully supplied with the Latest Improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which we will sell at

San Francisco Prices!

We would also call attention to our IRON and WOOD-WORKERS' TOOLS, and Stock in Trade, consisting of

Iron, Steel, Coal,
Springs, Axles, Bolts,
Nails, Locks,
Screws, Hinges, etc.

CASTINGS

FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

☞ IN EVERY STYLE! ☜

Cordage,
Blasting-Powder,
Fuse, Amunition,
Wood and Willow-ware
In great variety

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS, is large and complete, consisting of

Paints,
Oils,
Brushes,
Window-Glass,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

The attention of Farmers, Mechanics and Builders is particularly called to our Stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at VERY LOW PRICES!

au10-3m GRAY & WOOD.

HOUSE, SIGN, CARRIAGE

—AND—

ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

The undersigned having permanently located in Woodland, would respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. They are prepared to do work in the best style, such as

Graining, Marbling, Sign-Painting, Kalsomining, Etc.

None but the best materials used in our work.

Also, Sole Agents in Yolo County for W. S. READ & CO'S

UNIVERSAL LIQUID SLATING

FOR BLACKBOARDS.

Old Boards Repaired, and new ones put up on Plaster or Wood.

HOERNLEIN & STOCKWELL.

☞ Office, one door south of Dr. Ray's office, near railroad, Woodland. au25-3m

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

Wholesale Dealer in Pure Liquors.

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

oc12-3m

my25-1y

WM. TELL RESTAURANT

AND

LODGING HOUSE.

Board and Lodging $6 per week. Single rooms 50 cents per night.

Every attention will be paid to the patrons of this House, and the cooking will be under the immediate supervision of the proprietor.

Best French Claret and California Wines, Cigars, etc., etc.

se1-3m HENRY RICKER.

ATLANTIC Lead, Linseed Oil, Paints in oil, Putty, also Paint Brushes, at
E. BYNUM & CO'S.

SELLING OFF!

CHEAP!

Retiring from Business!

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE PURCHASES.

S. HYMAN'S

IS THE PLACE!

Store Opposite the Capital Hotel,

WOODLAND.

As I wish to retire from the mercantile business, I have determined to offer my

ENTIRE STOCK

OF

Dry Goods,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Groceries,
Hardware, Etc.,

At Greatly Reduced Prices,

And invite the public to

Call and Examine my Goods.

To any person desirous of purchasing my Stock entire, with the privilege of Renting or Leasing the Store, a splendid opportunity is offered. The whole stock will be sold

WITHOUT RESERVE.

The stand is one of the best in the flourishing town of Woodland.

Call and See.

S. HYMAN.

oc5-3m

THE VERY BEST for Family Sewing & General Work
Unequalled for Manufacturing
Thoroughly simple, Quiet & effective
Indispensable Assistant in Every Household.
An Ornament to any Parlor, Family or Workshop
Possessing Special Important Advantages over all others
GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.
The Elastic Stitch. Strong, durable and Admired by all.
The Stitch alike on both sides, reversed by a turn.
Either Side can be used at will. Latest Improvements. Noiseless. Rapid. Self-Adjusting.
MACHINES Making one Style of stitch, will be exchanged for the other if the first choice does NOT SUIT.
Send for price list and sample of sewing.
R. G. BROWN, Agent.
116 MONTGOMERY ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.
CAL.

MARTIN MYERS,
ap6-m10 **Agent at Woodland.**

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,

PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Of all kinds in his line.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

au8-3m **C. D. MORIN.**

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me. s14-1y

AGENTS! **$00 TO $20 PER DAY** GUARANTEED. Specimens and full particulars free. Address WOOD'S LITERARY AND ART AGENCY, Newburgh, New York. se7

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil, At E. BYNUM & CO'S.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS, CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA, CATARRH, INFLUENZA, HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS.

The application of the **Ready Relief** to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS, and all INTERNAL PAINS.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of **Radway's Ready Relief** with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins. Price, $1.00.

WORMS.—The only known and sure Remedy for *Worms—Pin, Tape, etc.*

Tumor of 13 Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

DEVERLY, MASS., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY:—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the Doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried every thing that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent, and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New-York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

se7-1y

FURNITURE, FURNITURE!

The undersigned having bought out his partner, Mr. Brogan, in the Furniture trade, will carry on the business as usual

At the Old Stand on Main St.,

(OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE)

Where he will keep every description of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

And Sell at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES!

J. K. SMITH.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se7-3m

J. H. BROGAN,

General Undertaker,

Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the Furniture Store of J. K. SMITH.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the **FINEST OF HEARSES.**

J. H. BROGAN.
WOODLAND, June 8th, 1872. se7-3m

The standard remedy for COUGHS, INFLUENZA, *Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Bleeding of the Lungs*, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, including CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY does not dry up a Cough, but loosens it, cleanses the lungs, and allays Irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS. Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SONS, Boston. Sold by REDINGTON, HOSTETTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. se21-1y

H. C. KIRK & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

Artificial Teeth,

GOLD FOIL, DENTAL STOCK,

&c., &c., &c.,

No. **114 J** street,.....SACRAMENTO

oc12-3m

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER'S

MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

Northeast corner

JACKSON AND KEARNY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE GREAT

Eradicator of Special Complaints

—FORMERLY OF—

Lock Hospital, London,

Nine years in Sacramento, and the last ten years in San Francisco, has

Returned to Practice.

After devoting to the practice of his profession and the successful treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES

Forty Years of his Life,

He determined to retire from his profession and devote the remainder of his days to the quiet enjoyment of private life; but the constant applications from the suffering everywhere, calling him to their relief, finally determined him to visit once more the scene of his early triumphs, LOCK HOSPITAL, and to spend a year within its wards in familiarizing himself with all the

New Methods

Of treatment in that celebrated institution and then devote a few more years of his life to the alleviation of suffering humanity. He is again located at his old office, corner of Jackson and Kearny streets, San Francisco, where for ten years previous, his practice as a SPECIALIST resulted in the cure of all cases brought under his care. The Doctor's motto is: "Honorable and successful treatment and moderate charges to all."

My Plan is Purely Vegetable,

Destroying the disease and purifying the blood, so that there is no danger of secondary symptoms.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia,

And diseases arising from the use of Mercury, such as pains in the shin-bones, swellings of the different joints of the body, running sores, etc., and impurities of the blood, cured in a short time by the use of my VEGETABLE MIXTURES, known only to myself.

Seminal Weakness.

Should you be afflicted with any of the following symptoms, such as Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Dimness of Vision, Nervousness and General Debility, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas and Depression of Spirits, Evil Foreboding, Self-distrust, and aversion to society, consult Dr. Tozer at once, and he will restore you to perfect health.

My Monthly Restorative Pills

Were never known to fail in giving relief in the cases for which they were recommended, and are to be obtained only at my office. Price FIVE DOLLARS, with full directions on each box. Sent by mail or express.

To Correspondents.

Patients of either sex residing in any part of the country, however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of DR. TOZER, can, by submitting a written statement of the case to the Doctor, receive all the attention and medicine necessary to effect a cure, without the necessity of a personal interview.

All letters strictly confidential, opened and answered by the Doctor himself.

Consultation, at the office or by letter, FREE.

DR. CHAS. H. TOZER,
Cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.
San Francisco.

ENTRANCE ON KEARNY ST. oc19-3m

THE

FLORENCE

Will sew everything needed in a family, from the heaviest to the lightest fabric.

IT DOES MORE WORK,
MORE KINDS OF WORK,
AND BETTER WORK,

Than any other machine.

If there is a Florence Sewing Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, if I am informed of it, it will be attended to without expense of any kind to the owner.

SAMUEL HILL, Agent,
19 New Montgomery Street,
Grand Hotel Building, San Francisco.

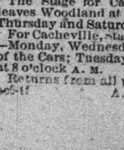
Send for Circulars and samples of the work. Active Agents wanted in every place.

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,
1yja20 **Agents at Woodland.**

TO THE UNFORTUNATE.

NEW REMEDIES! NEW REMEDIES!

DR. GIBBON'S DISPENSARY.



No. 632 Kearney Street, corner Commercial, San Francisco, established in 1854, for the treatment of Sexual and Seminal Diseases, Weakness, Impotency, etc., etc. Skin diseases of years standing, and Ulcered Legs, etc., successfully treated.

DR. GIBBON

Has the pleasure of announcing that he has returned from visiting the principal hospitals of Europe, and has resumed practice at his Dispensary, 623 Kearney street, corner of Commercial, where his old patients and those requiring his services may find him.

The Doctor has spared neither time nor money in seeking out new remedies, and has returned with increased facilities for the alleviation of human suffering.

Produces with unerring certainty the following train of morbid symptoms, unless combatted by scientific medical measures, viz: Sallow countenance, dark spots under the eyes, pain in the head, ringing in the ears, noise like the rustling of leaves or rattling chariots, uneasiness about the loins, weakness of the limbs, confused vision, blunted intellect, loss of confidence, diffidence in approaching strangers, a dislike to form new acquaintances, a disposition to shun society, loss of memory, pimples and various eruptions about the face, hectic flushes, furred tongue, fetid breath, coughs, consumption, night sweats, monomania and frequently insanity. If relief be not obtained, you should apply immediately, either in person or by letter, and have a cure effected by his new and scientific mode of treating this disease, which never fails of effecting a quick and radical cure.

Persons at a distance may be cured at home, by addressing a letter to Dr. Gibbon, stating case, symptoms, length of time the disease has continued, and have medicine promptly forwarded, free from damage and curiosity, to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use. By inclosing $10 in coin, in a registered letter, through the Post Office or through Wells, Fargo & Co.

A package of medicine will be forwarded express to any part of the Union.

Persons writing to the Doctor will please state the name of the paper they see this advertisement in.

Private entrance on Commercial street.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address: DR. J. F. GIBBON,
mh2-1y P. O. Box 1957, San Francisco, Cal.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

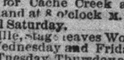
First street, (east side) opposite F. S. Freeman's store, near Capital Hotel.

SCHLUER & SIEBER

Have opened a Bakery in Woodland, and will keep on hand a fresh supply of BREAD, PIES CAKES, etc., etc.

Crackers, of All Kinds,

Wholesale and retail. BOSTON BROWN BREAD hot every Sunday morning, delivered if desired. ☞ Balls and parties supplied on short notice. ☜ The patronage of the public is most respectfully solicited. au17-3m

Stage  **Line**

To Cacheville, Cache Creek and BUCKEYE,

CARRYING U. S. MAILS AND EXPRESS.

The Stage for Cache Creek and Buckeye leaves Woodland at 8 o'clock M. on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday.

For Cacheville, Stage leaves Woodland daily—Monday, Wednesday and Friday on arrival of the Cars; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 o'clock A. M.

Returns from all points same day

oc5-1y A. S. HOUSE, Prop.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 5. WOODLAND, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872. NO. 50.

A Perfect Day.

I will be glad to-day: the sun
Smiles all adown the land;
The lilies lean along the way;
Serene on either hand,
Full-blown, the roses—red and white—
In perfect beauty stand.

The mourning-dove within the woods
Forgets, nor longer grieves;
A light wind lifts the bladed corn,
And ripples the ripe sheaves;
High overhead, some happy bird
Sings softly in the leaves.

The butterflies flit by, and bees;
A peach falls to the ground;
The tinkle of a bell is heard
From some far pasture-mound;
The crickets in the warm, green grass
Chirp with a soften'd sound.

The sky looks down upon the sea,
Blue, with not anywhere
The shadow of a passing cloud;
The sea looks up as fair—
So bright a picture on its breast
As if it smiled to wear.

A day too glad for laughter—nay,
Too glad for happy tears!
The fair earth seems as in a dream
Of immemorial years:
Perhaps of that fair morn when she
Sang with her sister spheres.

It may be that she holds to-day
Some sacred Sabbath feast,
It may be that some patient soul
Has entered to God's rest;
For whose dear sake He smiles on us,
And all the day is blest.

Overland Monthly for Nov.

Thrilling Adventure of Pauline Lucca.

The Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, closed on Saturday, the 20th instant, with Meyerbeer's great masterpiece, "L'Etoile du Nord." Talking with a friend about the principal features of the season, I had naturally much to say about Madame Pauline Lucca. After a time our conversation turned upon her high qualities in private life; her kind-heartedness, affection, generosity, and courage. For cool resolution, the following incident, related to me by my friend, cannot well be surpassed. Madame Pauline Lucca usually resides in the Victoria Strasse, Berlin. Last spring, however, she occupied, temporarily, at some distance outside the city, a gartenhaus, or country house, consisting of only a spacious, rambling basement story, surrounded by a veranda. One night about 10 o'clock, she was sitting there in her bedroom; her chair was placed before her toilet table, which was lighted by a wax taper on each side of the glass. The two tapers were not sufficient to illuminate the room very brilliantly, and the further end lay buried in a sort of semi-obscurity. Madame Lucca was busy reading some letters concerning engagements, when suddenly she imagined she heard a noise. She looked round, but, seeing nothing, concluded she made a mistake, and resumed the perusal of the letters. She had forgotten all about the noise, when she heard it again. This time, instead of looking round, she happened, without moving her head, merely to raise her eyes to the glass. She beheld reflected in it the face of a man peering cautiously from out a cupboard behind her. At first, she fancied she was dreaming. She quietly looked again. No, it was no dream. There was the man, whom she now recognized as having been formerly in her service, whence he had been discharged for general bad behavior. She had also suspected him of purloining several objects which she had missed from time to time, but not being certain on this point, she had kept her suspicions to herself. Yes, there he was; there could be no mistake about the matter. Madame Lucca's first impulse was to start up and give the alarm. But there was not another habitation within a mile or two, and she recollected that the only person beside herself in the house was her maid, who, though a very good girl, and extremely attached to her mistress, was by no means celebrated for her nerve. The other servants, including the gardener and coachman, had been granted permission to attend a friend's wedding some miles off, and were not to return till the next day. It flashed across her mind that the man, who, as she knew, had been loitering about the neighborhood for two or three days, had learned that she would be alone, and meant to rob the house, or perhaps murder her, if his project of robbery could not be executed without the perpetration of the greater crime. What was to be done? Again she glanced toward the mirror. The eyes were still there, glaring on her through the gloom. All at once she remembered that a revolver belonging to her husband, the Baron von Rhaden, ought to be lying on a shelf in the dining room; but she was not quite sure. "If it is there, and if I could get it," she thought, "I should not mind!" While she was reflecting, a knock was heard at the door of the room. She saw the man instantly draw back into the cupboard and close it after him. She felt relieved that those two horrible eyes were taken off her; they seemed to pierce her like daggers.

"Come in!" she said. Her maid entered. "I thought you had gone to bed, my good girl," observed Madame Lucca, in a tone of unconcern.

"I was going, please your ladyship—but I—I—thought you might perhaps want something," replied the maid.

"I told you I would be my own *femme de chambre* to night. No; the only thing I want is to stretch my limbs a little, for they are cramped from long sitting."

Speaking thus, Madame Lucca rose with an air of admirably acted indifference, and took a turn or two across the room, passing close to the cupboard as she did so. She afterward declared she thought she could hear the man breathe in his hiding place. He, on his part, might have heard her heart beat, she said, when, on looking at the keyhole, she found the key had been removed. She was foiled in her plan, which had been to lock him in. Still her presence of mind did not desert her.

"Ah, dear me!" she said gaping, "I feel very sleepy!"

"Sleepy, your ladyship! I wish I did," replied her maid. "I don't feel sleepy. I'm too frightened!"

"Frightened! What are you frightened of, you foolish goose!" replied Madame Lucca.

"O! begging your ladyship's pardon, it is not nonsense, and that's just it! How can you be sure that some *bosewicht* (villain) some *taugenicht*, (good-for-nothing fellow,) he ring you and I are all alone in the house, may not murder us in our beds? But he shan't murder me in mine; for, with your ladyship's permission, I will sit up all night in your ladyship's easy chair."

Madame Pauline Lucca glanced at the cupboard. Her blood ran cold; she thought she saw the handle turn. What course was she to adopt? She dared not give her maid the slightest hint of the real state of matters; she felt the girl would go into a fit then and there, and thus bring on a crisis. Scarcely knowing what she was doing, Madame Lucca replied at random:

"Murder us! What for?"

"What for, your lady-hip? Why, for your money—for your jewels, to be sure; everybody knows you have plenty of them!"

The girl might have been unconsciously sharpening, so to speak, the knife by which she and her mistress were doomed to perish.

"What absurdity," said Madame Lucca, with a forced laugh. As she spoke her eye wandered from the keyhole of the dreaded cupboard to that of an adjoining room. In the latter there was a key. Her face flushed, and a smile, as it were, of proud inspiration lighted it up, though only for a second.

"Jewels," she replied. "Why, every one with a grain of sense must know that I should not bring them about with me as a rule. They of course are generally safe under lock and key at Berlin. It is a strange thing though, Editha, that to-day is an exception. I expected the Countess von Warstenstein to call, and I brought down all the jewels presented to me on my last visit to St. Petersburg, to show her."

"Your ladyship did? O! but supposing a thief——"

"Well, if a thief did know it, he might easily make his fortune?" she observed, interrupting her companion.

"By murdering us, and running off with the jewels!"

Madame Lucca glanced at the cupboard; then, raising her voice, she continued:—

"Oh! there would be no necessity for murder. The door which leads from that room to the garden is unlocked; I forgot to lock it. A thief would merely have to walk in from the garden, and take my jewel-case from the table near the window. He might make his escape richer by 60,000 or 70,000 thalers, and never be detected. That's better than murdering people, is it not?"

"O! yes, your ladyship. And he might go over to England or America."

"Nothing easier," replied Madame Lucca. "However, that reminds me. I may as well lock the door leading into the garden. Run into the dining room. You'll find the key on the table. Do not be long."

"No, your ladyship, I will not; trust me for that," said the girl.

"Editha! Editha," cried Madame Lucca, an instant afterward. "I have made a mistake. The key is in the baron's study. Pshaw! she does not hear me," she continued, speaking aloud. "I must go and fetch it myself."

With these words, she left the room. No sooner had she done so, than the door of the door of the cupboard cautiously opened. A man put his head out and glanced around. Perceiving no one, he started into the adjoining chamber. The next instant the door was shut to and locked behind him! But not by him! By Madame Ducca! When she left the room, she did not proceed two paces. She stood outside, listening. As she was in darkness, she could, without being visible herself, see all that was passing in her bed-chamber. She saw the stranger leave his hiding-place, and dart into the adjoining room. She glided after him, with the steadiness of a tigress and the courage of a heroine. The reader knows what followed.

"*Attrapairt!*" ("caught!") she cried, rushing across the room, with the key in her hand.

"I can't find any——" began Editha, entering the bed-chamber. But Madame Lucca, pushing her on one side, disappeared. Editha looked after her in mute astonishment, and remained as though rooted to the spot, till her mistress re-entered, with a revolver in her hand.

"Oh, your ladyship! wha-a-a-t's that?" inquired the maid, with a strong presentiment that all was not right.

"The Baron's revolver, thank goodness!" replied Madam Lucca.

"Why 'thank goodness,' your ladyship?" inquired the maid.

Madam Lucca pointed to the door. Some one on the other side was turning the handle. Editha turned deadly pale, and dropped the lamp she was carrying. Presently there was a knocking, and a voice exclaimed, "Open the door directly, or ——"

The rest was inaudible. Editha's screams drowned aught else. Madame Lucca waited until the girl's first stock of breath was exhausted, and her second not yet arrived; she then said, with comic severity, "Editha! if you are not quiet, I will begin by shooting you!"

Editha thought, apparently, that her mistress was in earnest, for the poor girl immediately rammed a large portion of the nearest towel in her mouth, and restricted herself to swaying to and fro, and sobbing violently. The knocking grew more and more violent; but the door was massive oak, and immovable.

"My friend!", cried Madame Lucca, in a loud voice, "you are caged. The garden door is as tightly fastened as this one, and the window is secured. Do not attempt to open the latter, for I am going into the garden, and the instant that I see you try to escape, you are a dead man!"

Flinging open the door which led to the veranda, she went out, followed by Edith, who, in her despair, had succeeded in pushing more of the towel into her mouth. The noise of a bolt being drawn was heard.

"Stand aside, my friend!" said Madame Lucca, "or you are a dead man!" A sharp report followed, accompanied by the sound of crashing wood and splintered glass.

"There! that is one barrel out of six. That is merely to show that I am armed. You had better remain quiet."

The visitor was also seemingly of this opinion, for he did not renew the attempt. When the servants returned next morning, they found Madame Lucca quietly reading under the veranda before the window. They were rather surprised, however, at perceiving she had a six-barreled revolver in her hand, and Editha with what appeared to be the end of a towel sticking out of her mouth. A few words explained the whole affair, and in about an hour afterwards the would-be thief—who, as it was proved, would have been ready to turn assassin as well—was safely at the nearest *polizeibureau*.

"Talk of generalship," said my friend, as he concluded his story; "was not the stratagem of the jewels, by which Madame Lucca lured the thief into the room destined to be his dungeon, a magnificent idea? Moltke himself never did anything to beat it."

How Boys can be Useful.—"You can all be useful if you will, boys, said a teacher in his class, one Sabbath. "If you cannot do a great deed, you can a little one."

The boys said nothing, but the teacher saw, by their looks, that they thought he was mistaken. Clearly, they did not believe they could be of use; so he added:

"Well, only try."

"*How* shall we try?" asked one of the boys, timidly.

"Keep your eyes open and your hands ready all this week, and tell me next Sunday if you have not managed to be useful, in some way or other," said the teacher.

"We will," replied the boys.

The next Sabbath, those boys gathered round their teacher, with smiling lips, and eyes so full of light they fairly twinkled like stars. He smiled in response, and said:

"Ah! I see, by your looks, that you have all something to tell me."

"We have, sir!—we have!" replied the boys, in chorus.

"I," said one, "thought of going to the well for a pail of water every morning, to save my mother trouble and time. She thanked me so much, and was so greatly pleased, that I mean to keep on doing it for her."

"And I," said another boy, "thought of a poor old woman, whose eyes were too dim to read. I went to her home every day, and read a chapter to her from the Bible. It seemed to give the old lady a good deal of comfort. I can't tell you how much she thanked me."

A third boy said, "I went walking along the street, wondering what I could do. A gentleman called to me, and asked me to hold his horse. I did. He gave me five cents. I have brought it with me, to put into the box."

"I was walking, with my eyes open and my hands ready, as you told us," said a fourth boy, "when I saw a little boy crying because he had lost some pennies in a gutter. I told him not to cry, for I would help him to find his money. I did find it, and the little chap dried up his tears, and ran off, feeling very happy."

A fifth boy said, "I saw my mother was very tired, one day. The baby was cross, and mother looked sick and sad. I asked mother to put the baby into my little wagon. She did, and I gave him a grand ride round the garden. If you had heard him crow, and seen him clap his hands, teacher! it would have done you good. And oh! how much brighter my mother looked, when I took baby indoors again!"

Thus, by trying, all the boys had found some way of being useful during the week.

How to Sleep.—We are often asked for some prescription for preternaturally wakeful persons. The "high pressure" principle on which many of our business men work their brains, and abuse their bodies, begets an irritable condition of the nerves, and a morbid state of mind, very antagonistic to sound and refreshing sleep. Such people will often go to bed weary and exhausted, but cannot sleep; or sleep dreamily and fitfully; or lie awake for hours, unable to sleep at all. We have tried many expedients to induce sleep, with more or less success, and have read many receipts which proved better in theory than in practice. The very best method we have yet discovered is that of counting. Breathe deeply and slowly (without any straining effort), and with every expiration count one, two, three, etc., up to a hundred. Some persons will be asleep before they can count fifty in this manner. Others will count ten, twenty, thirty, and then forget themselves, and cease counting. In such cases, always commence again at once. Very few persons can count a hundred and find themselves awake; but should this happen, repeat the dose until cured.

Wonders.—Lewinbeck tells us of an insect seen with a microscope, of which twenty-seven millions would only equal a mite.

Insects of various kinds may be seen in the cavities of a grain of sand.

Mold is a forest of beautiful trees, with branches, leaves, and fruit.

Butterflies are fully feathered.

Hairs are hollow tubes.

The surface of our bodies is covered with scales, like a fish; a single grain of sand would cover one hundred and fifty of these scales, and yet a scale covers five hundred pores. Through these narrow openings the perspiration forces itself, like water through a sieve.

The mites take five hundred steps a second.

Each drop of stagnant water contains a world of animated beings, swimming with as much liberty as whales in the sea.

Each leaf has a colony of insects grazing on it, like cows in a meadow.

Moral.—Have some care as to the air you breathe, the food you eat, and the water you drink.

Copper Mining.—The late very considerable advance in the price of copper ores has led to the renewal of work upon many mines in which operations, owing to the low prices ruling for these ores, had for a number of years been suspended. Treated by a new process, the immense accumulations of low grade ores at Copperopolis have been attached and large quantities of them disposed of. The Buchanan Mine, in Fresno County, and others near it, are now being worked on quite an extended scale, while a great number of other claims along the cupriferous belt, reaching from Fresno to Butte counties, have been reopened and put in shape for turning out ore.—*Commercial Herald.*

A Mistake.—An old sea captain, who had been in retirement for a number of years, on a farm, back in the country, one day visited the sea-port, and strolled down to the wharves. He was in his farmer's frock, and his oxgoad in his hand. He soon attracted the attention of a mate of a ship, who stood upon the top-gallant forecastle, superintending the lending of a new jib. The officer thought he would have some fun with the countryman, as he thought him to be, and hailed him accordingly, asking him how he would like to take sail with them.

"Well," said the old captain, "I should be afraid to."

"Why, what is there to be afraid about?"

"Why, you see, "I think you fellows don't know enough about a vessel. I shouldn't want to go with a man that didn't know better than to bend a jib with the tack up; for you would have to send a hand into the foretop to haul aft the jib-sheets—rather a lubberly way of doing business."

The mate said no more, but concluded that the old countryman was not so green as he looked. He ordered the sail to be unbent, and bent in a proper manner.

Patchouly.—One of the early fruits of the commerce opened from the East by the establishment of British rule in India was the introduction westward of the famous Cashmere or India shawls. These shawls, wrought by hand with great dexterity and taste, from wool of a fineness and beauty before unknown to Europe, were soon in great request; and, as they were enormously high in value, the imitative ingenuity of the West was soon put in rivalry with the skill and advantages of the East. The Parisians succeeded in producing excellent counterfeits—so good, it is said, that unskilled persons were deceived, as far as appearance went; but yet there was one thing wanting. The real India shawls possessed a peculiar and agreeable odor, which was as new to European noses as the shawls themselves were to European eyes. This odor pertinaciously clung to the fabric, and a genuine "India" unfailingly advertised itself as such by its perfume.

As may be imagined, the cause of this odor was duly inquired into, and it was found to be given to the shawls by contact with an herb known to the Hindoos as *putcha-pat* or *patchouli*, or, as it is more commonly spelled, *patchouly*. Importation of the dried herb, as an aid to the shawl-makers' enterprise, naturally followed; and this led to its introduction as a perfume into Europe, and thence to our own country. It remains a favorite in both continents to the present day.

Patchouly somewhat resembles our common garden-sage. The ottar, or odorous principle, resides in the leaves and stems, and is easily separated by ordinary distillation. This ottar is a very dense liquid, of a yellow-brown color and oily appearance, and possesses an intense odor of a somewhat *musty* turn, or, as some one has well said, "it smells of old coats." To most persons it is positively disagreeable when smelled in a concentrated state; but this is equally true of most other perfuming substances. When diffused, its character is quite changed. The strength of odor of this ottar is so great that, mixed volume for volume with any other one, the patchouly will always predominate. And it is durable as well as strong. A friend of ours accidentally spilled a small quantity of the ottar on the leaves of a letter-book, several years since, and to this day so strong a scent remains that letters copied in it by pressure, in the ordinary way, gain an odor of patchouly by their brief contact.

Ottar of patchouly, or, as it is more generally called, essential oil of patchouly, is largely distilled in India. It comes to us in black wine-bottles, holding the odd amount of twenty-one ounces. The value of the package, if the ottar is of prime quality, is about seventy-five dollars at wholesale rates, or four to four and a half dollars per ounce.

The handkerchief essence known as "extract of patchouly" is simply a solution of the ottar in deodorized alcohol, a small proportion of ottar of rose being usually added, which materially improves the scent. Thus prepared, patchouly is in great favor, having softness, sweetness, and durability, added to the nameless charm which first commended it to the lovers of perfume.

John H. Snively.

—[*Appleton's Journal.*

How English Grooms Care for Horses.—A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* tells how some English grooms at Saratoga are teaching Yankees the care of horses:

To-day I asked one of these grooms, who has spent twenty years in the stables of royalty, what he had to say about our American way of taking care of a horse.

"Why, sir," said he, "you don't take good care of your horses; you think you do, but you don't."

"Why?" I asked.

"Because, when a horse comes in all wet with perspiration, you let him stand in the stable and dry with all the dirt on. In England, we take the horse as he comes in from a drive, and sprinkle blood-warm water all over him, from his head to his feet. Then we scrape him down and blanket him, rubbing his legs and face dry. Thus, in an hour he is clean and dry, and ready to take a good feed, while, with your way, he will stand and swelter for hours, and finally dry, sticky and dirty. Our horses never founder, and never take cold. We never use a curry comb. You scratch your horses too hard. The only care necessary is to have the water not too cold; then bathe them quick, and blanket them instantly, while you are rubbing their legs."

We have among us a widower prince—the Duke of Saxe—the first importation known to the country. He is no relation to his more intellectual and taller namesake, John G. Saxe, a good man, a kind husband, and bountiful provider, but will probably be more popular with young women, because it is understood he is not averse to marrying again. He has beaucoup de gold, is good-looking, is twenty-seven, and an admiral in the Brazilian navy. He will manœuvre in the waters of Saratoga, Long Branch, and Newport, and possibly win a wife.

An American traveler abroad, who suffered much by the importunities of guides whose services he did not need, adopted the following plan: "When I see one approaching," said he, in commenting on the matter, "I at once offer to guide him. It is an idea from which he does not rally in time to annoy us. The other day I offered to show a persistent fellow through an old ruin for fifty kreutzers; as his price for showing us was forty-eight, we did not come to terms."

MATTERS IN GENERAL.

Trout-fishing is now unlawful in New Hampshire.

The crops of Utah are unusually good.

Havana was never so disorderly as at present.

Women ride astride in all large towns of Wisconsin.

"The Germans are coming!" The arrivals at New York this year are 87,864, or 37,657 more than in the corresponding time last year.

A cubic inch of gold is worth $160. A million dollars in gold, according to the figures at the Mint, weighs just about two tons.

The Chinese mix willow leaves with tea; the British Consul at Shanghai recently reported that 53,000 pounds of the leaves were in course of manipulation at one port, to be mixed with tea for shipment.

Large wire aviaries, in which pigeons and other birds are kept, are coming into favor as appendages to the roofs of houses and outbuildings in New York.

A telegraphic cable has just been laid across the bed of the St. Lawrence, between Prescott and Ogdensburg. The cable is about 8,500 feet long, and capable of resisting the heaviest strain.

Fairfield county, Conn., is a handy place for a cheap spree on cider. The beverage, fresh made, is selling at five cents a gallon, and apples are so plentiful that they are rejected at the cider-mills, and can scarcely be given away.

Eighty-five thousand souls, less fifty, attended the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, on August 20th, in honor of the Foresters' fete. This is the largest number that the glass house has held on one day, exceeding by thirty the assemblage of the Foresters last year.

The finest specimens of Brussels lace require the labor of seven persons on one piece. The thread used is of exquisite fineness, and the room is so arranged that all the light admitted shall fall upon the work.

It is a curious fact—one well worth knowing—that the death-rate of Europe is nearly double what it is in the United States, averaging yearly one out of every forty-three inhabitants; while here it is only one out of every eighty-one.

The baby oyster is not much bigger than a fair-sized pin's head at the end of a fortnight; and at three months, only of the size of a split pea. In a year, he will become as large as an ordinary half-penny; and at the end of four years' growth, he is fit for the market.

Years ago, it was the custom for all vessels passing Mount Vernon, on the Potomac, to toll their bells in honor of the sacred memories of the place. During the war, it was manifestly impossible; and since the inauguration of peace, the custom has not been revived.

The attempt of California to acclimatize the Cashmere goat promises success, the animal attaining a larger size and yielding a finer fleece than in its native India. There are estimated to be 40,000 Cashmeres in the State; and the fleece, according to grade, is worth from 25c. up to $1.25 per pound.

There is indefinite field for enjoying blackguarding on the interesting political question, as to how ——— would have voted if he hadn't died. Certain of our exchanges are very much exercised as to how Mr. Lincoln's vote would have been cast in the present emergency. As soon as that is satisfactorily decided, we may expect a discussion on the late G. Washington, and his predecessor, Adam. But that question is in for a long run.

His Offer.—A traveling Yankee lately put up at a country inn, where a number of loungers were assembled, telling stories. After sitting some time and attentively listening to their folly, he snddenly turned and asked them how much they supposed he had been offered for his dog which he had with him. They all stared, and curiosity was on tip-toe to know. One guessed five dollars, another ten, another fifteen, until they had exhausted their patience, when one of them seriously asked how much he had been offered. "Not a cent!" he replied.

A Touching Incident.—In describing the flood which was so disastrous to many sections in Virginia, the Lynchburg papers record the following very sad and touching incident:

"A mother and several little children were making their escape from a narrow neck of land, which lies between the river and the canal, when they were amazed to find that the bridge was already gone, and their only hope was, to cling to the abutment of the bridge until the angry waves should subside. But as they stood there clinging to the abutment, the waters continued to rise higher and higher; while in the deep darkness they could hear the crashing of trees amid the thunder of bridge timbers that were wildly dashing around them. They had been in this desperate condition for some time, when the little girl felt that her strength was gone, and, with a shriek of terror, she exclaimed, 'Kiss me, mother! for I can't hold any longer!'

"And, with the warm pressure of that mother's lips upon her cheek, she was swept away, and was seen no more."

Absurd Statements.—In glancing over the tables contained in the annual report of the State Surveyor, and published in the Spanish language, as translated by the State Interpreter, we find that California is credited with a wheat yield in in 1869–70 of 19,041,190 *fanegas*. Now, as a *fanega* of wheat is 200 pounds, it makes the wheat crop for the harvest year of 1869–70 equal to 38,082,380 centals; which is a gross absurdity on its very face. In like manner, the barley yield, for the season specified, is set down at 9,045,225 *fanegas*, or nearly 19,000,000 centals; which is also a gross error. In fine, the whole thing is a botch; but a pretty dear one to the people, who have to pay handsomely for compiling, translating, and publishing such stuff.—*Commercial Herald.*

A fellow in Norwich was bitten by a dog. As soon as he recovered from his fright, he declared he would kill the animal. "But the dog isn't mad," said the owner. "Mad!" shouted the victim, exasperatingly, "what in thunder has he got to be mad about?" He evidently misconstrued the explanation.

ANECDOTES.

A Western Temperance Lecture.—Billy Ross, a temperance lecturer, at Rushville, Ill., was preaching to the young, on his favorite theme. He said:

"Now, boys, when I ask you a question you mustn't be afraid to speak right out and answer me. When you look around and see all these fine houses, farms, and cattle, do you ever think who owns them all now? Your fathers own them, do they not?"

"Yes, sir," shouted a hundred voices.

"Well, where will your fathers be twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" shouted the boys.

"That's right. And who will own all this property, then?"

"Us boys," shouted the urchins.

"Right. Now, tell me—did you ever, in going along the streets, notice the drunkards lounging along the saloon-door, waiting for somebody to treat them?"

"Yes, sir; lots of them!"

"Well, where will they be in twenty years from now?"

"Dead!" exclaimed the boys.

"And who will be the drunkards, then?"

"Us boys!"

Billy was thunderstruck for a moment; but, recovering himself, tried to tell the boys how to escape such a fate.

Thank God.—At the close of the Revolution, George III. desired his chaplain to return thanks to God.

The chaplain replied: "Sire, do you wish me to thank God that you have lost so many troops?"

"No!"

"Do you want to thank God because you lost so many million sterling?"

"No!"

"Do you want to thank God because you have lost thirteen of your best colonies?"

"No!"

"Then, what do you want to thank God for?"

"I want to thank God, because it is no worse!"

The Sleepless Lawyer.—A lawyer, stopping at a hotel during the summer season, had a room on the ground floor, with a window on the porch. Soon after retiring, chairs were moved on the porch outside his window, and directly he heard voices—low but earnest voices—principally a man's voice; and, as he warmed to his subject, it grew so loud that our friend not only was kept awake, but could not avoid hearing what was said.

The young man was pouring forth the tale of his admiration—his ardent love, as steadfast as the polar star, as fixed as adamant. She seemed to like it very well, but didn't say yea or nay. So, the adorer went on in the same strain—he, happy that she would listen; she, happy that he did speak. This continued from twelve to two in the wee hours, when the fair one made a move. The wretched man begged that she would tell him his fate, then and there, but she would not. At last she said, "I will tell you in the morning."

Imagine their horror and surprise, as a wild cry came from the sleepless lawyer's room:

"For heaven's sake, don't come back before ten! Come back at ten, and I will be here to hear the rest!"

The Baby and the Mule.—An officer, attached to the Staff of General Custar, having his wife and child with him, just before the celebrated fight with the Indians out West, about two years ago, gave them in charge of a friendly Indian to take them beyond the line of the enemy. The Indian procured a mule, and started on his journey. On reaching the bogmire, he proposed to the mother to take over the child first, and return for her.

When half way over, the mule suddenly stopped, and began slowly to sink, until mule, Indian, and child disappeared. The mother, on reaching New York, met Mr. Bergh, and, with tears streaming down her cheeks, related her sad story.

"O, Mr. Bergh!" she exclaimed, "words cannot convey what I suffered on the occasion, as I stood upon the bank, watching my poor child perish within my sight, and unable to render any assistance. Ah! Mr. Bergh, fancy, if you can, what were the feelings of a mother on that occasion, as she saw her darling disappear from her sight!"

"Yes," said Mr. Bergh, "that's all very well; but, madam, fancy the feelings of the mule!"

An Eastern paper tells a story of a Judge in Otsego County, who arraigned and punished himself for getting "overtaken in liquor." He formally opened Court, and, then, he called his own name as defendant in a suit in which "the people" charged him with an offense against the law, went over the circumstances in detail so far as he could remember them, read the "statute in such case made and provided," and then asked the prisoner what he had to say. In the character of prisoner he pleaded guilty to the offense; said it was a shame for a man of his years and position, but hoped that the Court would not be too severe on him, as he was determined to reform. "The prisoner will stand up," said the stern, old Justice. Then the prisoner arose. "Now," said the Justice, "I am very sorry you have been brought into this Court on a charge which so seriously affects your good name and standing in society; you have set a bad example, and, if you go on at this rate, you will bring sorrow and disgrace on yourself and family. I sentence you to pay a fine of $10 and costs, or to thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail." The prisoner said he would prefer to pay the fine—and then the Court closed. He walked over to the poor-warden of the town, and paid the $10.

Scotch Sabbatarianism.—The late Dr. McLeod said: "O, you cannot imagine the narrow Judaism of many of the Scotch on this subject. Some of my friends took a yacht excursion, of several weeks, on our western coast, a few summers since. One Sunday morning they went ashore to attend church, and stopped on the way at the little inn to secure dinner, taking with them a ham. On applying to the landlord to broil some of it after service, he refused, because he could not conscientiously use the knife and saw, with which to cut the slices, on the Sabbath. But, at last, he compromised the matter thus: they should take his knife and saw, and cut the slices, and he would broil them! Finally, he consented to hold the ham, while one of the gentlemen cut it!"

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Plants for Sunny Windows.—Vines for the window, whether in summer or in winter, are now in the fashion for all fond of window gardening. A pleasant idea of what plants to place in the window is gained from the following suggestions of a Boston exchange:

If your window is sunny, there is no limit to the flowers you may have from Christmas until the wild ones come again. With two nyaurandias—one white, the other purple—with a high-colored dwarf nasturtium (or tropæoleum, as it is called), an English ivy, and a vigorous plant of German ivy (or senecio scandens), you can make a screen for your window more beautiful than any Raphael or Da Vinci ever designed—for yours is the perfect original of their defective representation. The vines should be at the ends of the box, so as to be trained on the sides and over the top of the window-frame. Then, close to the glass—for, true its name, it loves the sun—put a heliotrope or two, a trailing winter-blossoming fuchsia, a scarlet geranium, and, for the sake of contrast, a white one, whose flowers have a bright eye in the centre. Do not be afraid of crowding the plants; but sow mignionette and a sweet alyssum seed, as well as the tiny ones of linaria cymbalaria or coliseum ivy. If not intending to have but one box, do not forget a plant or two of the neat, handsomely marked petunias, for they will give you a mass of flowers from the first week of blooming until put out in the garden in the spring. Yellow myrtle and the plant commonly called Wandering Jew, and ice-plant, as well as a variety of saxifrage, known as beefsteak geranium, may be made to droop over the front of your box, and their graceful sprays will reach even to the floor, if you so wish.

Wait.—Wait, husband, before you wonder audibly why your wife don't get along with the household responsibilities as your mother did. She is doing her best; and no woman can endure that best to be slighted. Remember the long, weary night she sat up with the little babe that died; remember the love and care she bestowed upon you when you had that long fit of illness. Do you think she is made of cast-iron? Wait, wait in silence and forbearance, and the light will come back to her eyes—the old light of old days.

Wait, wife, before you speak reproachfully to your husband when he comes late, weary, and "out of sorts." He has worked hard for you all day—perhaps far into the night; he has wrestled hand in hand with care, and selfishness, and greed, and all the demons that follow in the train of money-making. Let home be another atmosphere entirely. Let him feel that there is no other place in the world where he can find peace, and quiet, and perfect love.

Dress.—Theodore L. Cuyler says: "I know of thousands of parents who have received from God a child, and then they turn the young immortal into a dressmaker's doll! As if God had not made the little creature beautiful enough, they must overload it with silk and laces, and then torture its freedom into the thongs and screws of arbitrary fashion. This overdressing of the body strikes through into the heart. How can a stop be put to the crop of fops and fashionists, if children are to be trained into foppery and coxcombry from their cradles? How can our children be taught self-denial and spiritual-mindedness, while under the artificial trappings of pride and extravagance?"

Bread Pudding.—One pound of stale bread, a half a pound of currants, a quarter pound of sugar, and one teaspoonful of ginger. Pour boiling water on the bread, adding the sugar, currants, ginger, a little salt, and some grated nutmeg; mix the whole well together; put in a buttered dish, leaving a few small pieces of butter on the top, and bake in a moderate oven. When baked let it remain a few minutes, then turn it out on a flat dish, and serve either hot or cold.

Crumbed Oysters.—Eight square soda-crackers, rolled fine, seven ounces of butter, one quart of oysters. Put the crackers and oysters in alternate layers, dividing the butter equally through, and sprinkling a dust of pepper over each one. Use salt sparingly. Have crackers at top and bottom of dish. When ready for the oven, pour over a coffee-cup of the oyster-liquor. Bake a light brown.

Sally Lunn.—One quart flour, one pint of milk, one egg, one tablespoonful butter, one of sugar, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, and one of soda (unless prepared flour is used, then no soda or cream tartar should be added). Sift cream tartar with the flour, beat flour, sugar, and egg to a foam; then stir flour to the milk, add the butter, sugar, and egg, dissolve the soda in a spoonful of the milk, cold, and stir in the last. Bake in a quick oven, but be careful not to scorch, as that destroys the flavor.

Salad.—Beat one egg to a froth; add a teaspoonful of mustard, one quarter of salt, one eighth of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, half a cup of cream, one quarter of a cup of vinegar; pour over the salad.

Potato Pie.—Slice thinly, cold boiled potatoes in a pan, cover them with good milk, add salt and pepper so soon as the millk boils; hash them, while cooking, adding a little butter.

Carbolic acid is said to be a sovereign remedy for mosquitoes and flies. A few drops evaporated in a room, or poured upon the clothes, will keep the winged pests at a comfortable distance.

Quicksilver.—As with iron and copper, so also the ruling high prices of quicksilver have stimulated operations directed to the production of this metal. While the older mines are yielding at about their usual rates, many of those more recently opened are being worked with vigor. Rich and extensive lodes of cinnabar are reported to have been discovered in the vicinity of Trinity Centre. These deposits are now being examined by a competent expert on behalf of some leading San Francisco capitalists, who, if they are favorably reported upon, will complete pending negotations for their purchase, and proceed at once to open them up in a thorough manner. From Santa Barbara County also reports come to hand of rich cinnabar finds, and it will not probably be long until this metal will be produced at all these points, in greater or less quantity.—*Commercial Herald.*

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

We are right glad to be able to announce that the Central Pacific Railroad has at last fully awakened to the importance of securing to this coast the rich bandit of the Utah carrying trade. It is asserted that there is a large field for profitable business in that section, which our California Merchants are yielding without a struggle to Chicago and St. Louis. Much of the trade is bound to go East; but statistics in our office show that we are not getting half of what legitimately belongs to us. Our merchant traders must bestir themselves to secure this trade of the Territories, and with united effort it can be successfully accomplished. There is a vast amount of foreign trade that legitimately belongs to us and the Territories in common. We can certainly supply them with Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Rice, Spices, Fruits, Case Goods, canned and dried Fruits, and Vegetables, much cheaper than they can be procured at the East. Now is the time for our people to move energetically for the trade of Salt Lake and all places west of Omaha. Surely, with the reduced tariff of freight by rail, and new classifications, great advantages are open to our citizens. Besides, there is here a large opening for the bringing of crude Ores to the Pacific Coast for smelting purposes (freight being reduced to $10 per ton to San Francisco); this secured, and we will have a reciprocity trade that will be of considerable benefit to the denizens of the Pacific Slope. The Salt Lake *Herald* says:

While Eastern railroads have been advancing the rates of freight on goods coming West, the Central Pacific Company has made an important reduction in its freight rates on goods between San Francisco and Ogden—not so much in a reduction of the class rates as in a re-classification of the goods, by which many articles formerly carried and charged as second and third classes have been reduced to third and fourth; while a special class has been designated covering a number of articles which are now carried between the points named at the unusually low rate of 35c per 100 pounds.

Wheat movements continue to be the all-absorbing topic of the day. It is the mainspring of all business: it furnishes full employment to our large fleet of ships, giving them rich returns for the freighting thereof. It is the main lubricator of the Central Pacific and other railroads. It gives to our inland steamers and coasting fleet all the business they can do, at the same time enriches the farmer who produces the grain, and sets in motion thousands of labor saving machines, and gives employment to a vast army of laborers, teamsters, and others scattered up and down the coast and throughout our valleys. It has been recently asserted by the *Bulletin* of this city "that the Wheat in the grain districts is now all housed." This is a sad mistake: on the contrary, there are many thousand tons of Wheat and other grain yet exposed in the San Joaquin and other valleys. Cords of it piled up for miles along the railroad track still remain, waiting for the rail-cars to come and convey it to a place of safety. This the Pacific Railroad is now striving to accomplish with all possible dispatch, refusing to convey any housed grain to tide water until all that is exposed is carried to a place of safety. It will take weeks of hard work to accomplish all that is required. It is only to be hoped that the rains may hold off for some time yet; otherwise, many thousand tons of Wheat will inevitably be exposed to the elements. Our esteemed evening contemporary remarks, in this connection, that "considerable dry plowing has already been done. It is expected that the seeding this year will be larger than ever before, owing to the success of the Wheat crop. The extension of the railroads into the country hitherto used exclusively for cattle, has had the effect of bringing a larger acreage into cultivation, and the partial failure of the crops in Great Britain promises remunerative prices for another year's product. From the present outlook it would seem that California and Oregon are destined to get the raising of Wheat almost altogether in their hands.

WHEAT—Our receipts continue to be very considerable, and exports correspondingly great. No important fluctuations or variations in prices are to be noted. There are free export buyers for all offered beyond the requirements of millers and distillers. The Liverpool quotations for the week are 4d to 6d lower than those previously ruling; and yet, this telegraphic decline has no sensible effect upon our market rates. The reason is obvious: our growers are perfectly willing to sell their average samples at $1 60, and no less; and those parties who have not already secured a supply inland, to arrive, sufficient to fill all orders in hand are forced to pay full prices, be the Liverpool quotation what it may. The effect is more apparent in the freight market, and if English prices continue to recede, freights here will assuredly ease off sufficient to equalize the same. The agent of the Associated Press at New York, working in common with the Western Union Telegraph Company, is now sending to this coast two prices for California Wheat—average White and "Club." This is arrant folly and nonsense; it is a blind absurdity, and ought to be abolished at once; and why? Because, in reality, there is no distinction in values; and besides, there is scarcely any California Club raised here, or shipped to the United Kingdom. Out of the 100 cargoes exported this season to Great Britain, not more than two, if any, complete cargoes of Club have been shipped. One there was last year, of a thousand tons, and it was bought here at 5 cents ₩ 100 lbs more than other choice Wheat. Within a week 1,000 tons Club, at Vallejo, choice quality, was offered for sale at $1 65, and not taken. A few straggling lots find their way here to market, but it is not a favorite variety with our millers: it is too dry and brittle: it lacks gluten, or strength, so much desired by our millers: for this cause it is a favorite grain in England, it being required to mix with their damp red Wheat. There are three kinds of Club Wheat known here—"Chile," "Sonora," and "California"—all probably originating from the same seed, but owing to climatic changes and differences of soil three well-known kinds of "Club" are recognized here on 'Change. This leads us to remark, that a portion of the press of this city is amusing its readers with considerable twaddle upon this subject. A few grains of truth with a vast amount of chaff is the mixture. One astute writer in a morning paper says:

As to club Wheat used to manufacture Flour for macaroni, the quantity raised in this State is infinitesimal in amount, and as to quoting it in the Liverpool market the notion is supremely ridiculous. There are no such quotations as those of California club to be found in any English newspaper. The fact is, as every one knows, that the mean difference between the price of the various grades of shipping Wheat is not at any time more than five cents. These differences are largely nominal.

Now, then, what this writer terms "Macaroni" is nothing else than "Caldera" Wheat, used exclusively for Macaroni. It is raised here to a very limited extent, and is brought here from Valparaiso for that purpose, 150 sacks reaching here this week. This is quite a different article from the club Wheat which is quoted in the English papers. The purchases for the week exceed ten thousand tons, here and in the interior, within the range of $1 35 to $1 60 ₩ ctl, the latter an extreme rate for gilt-edged alongside ship; coast and inferior samples rule from $1 40 to $1 50, and are used chiefly for distillation and the manufacture of low grade Superfine Flour for export to China. At the close, $1 60@1 62½ is the price for good to choice shipping lots of White, millers paying for selections our highest quotations. Liverpool quotations at date, 12s 10d for average cargoes; club, 13s 6d.

BARLEY—The receipts are light, with an active local demand. Choice bright Bay commands $1 25@1 30; feed, $1 15@1 20; coast, $1 12½@1 17½ ₩ ctl, with sales for the week of 25,000 sks within our range. Choice old brewing is held at $1 60, with but little demand.

HOPS—The market continues quite languid, in the face of increased receipts. An invoice of very choice new held at 28@30c; other parcels, not so desirable for shipment, offered at 25c; while small lots have been placed as low as 20c.

HIDES—The demand is good. Sales of Dry for the week, 1,200, at 17@19c; Salted, 8@10c—outside figures for best city slaughterers' stock.

WOOL—Some superior sample bales of New Zealand, prime fleeces, are now on exhibition at Geisse's Wool Exchange, that are well worthy the attention of growers and experts in the trade. The Merino fleece is particularly fine, like silk, the staple not as long as we should expect for No. 1 prize. The demand for California fall is good, with sales during the week aggregating 300,000 lbs, at an average of 18c for good shipping lots. Choice fleece may be quoted at 20@22½c; medium, 16@18c; burry and inferior, 10@13c. Spring clip is neglected, with a full stock in warehouse.

OATS—The supply seems to be limited. Sales for the week, in lots of 5,000 sks at $1 65@1 75 for good to choice, including Oregon; and for dark light, $1 45@1 55 ₩ ctl.

RYE—Small sales may be noted at $1 90 ₩ ctl.

CORN—With free receipts of Bay of the new crop, prices recede. New Yellow has been sold at $1 30; old Los Angeles Yellow, $1 37½ for choice. We quote prime White at $1 50 ₩

HAY—The supply is free. Choice commands $16@18; fair to good, $12@15 ₩ ton.

BEANS—There is a good trade demand for all new offered. We quote White, 2¾@3c; Bayos, the same; Pink and other colored, 2½@2¾c. 600 sks Pea (White) sold at 2¾ @ 2⅞c.

POTATOES—The receipts of late have been very considerable, causing much depression. The crop appears to be both large and of good quality. We quote good to choice, $1 50@1 60; fair to medium, $1 25@1 40 ₩ 100 lbs. Sweet are very plentiful at 75@87½c ₩ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are quite scarce at the moment, selling at $1 87½@2 ₩ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—The receipts of new have thus far been light. Held at 2½@3 25 ₩ ctl.

TALLOW—There is a fair, steady demand at 8@8½c for crude, and 9c for refined.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The mill price is $20@25 ₩ ton, respectively. Outside lots command $18@22 50 ₩ ton.

BEESWAX—In demand at 30@35c ₩ lb.

HONEY—The best Los Angeles and San Diego sells at 20@22½c, and other kinds at 16@18c in the comb; strained, 10@13c ₩ lb.

POULTRY—Is in moderate demand and quite plentiful on our quotations. We quote: Hens, $7 @8 50; Roosters, $8@9, as to size; Spring Chickens, $4@5; Ducks, large, $6@9; Geese, tame, $12@15 ₩ doz; Turkeys, 18@20c ₩ lb; Hare, 50@62½; Doves, 25c; $1 ₩ doz; Wild Ducks, $1 50@2; Wild Geese, $2@2 50; Quails, $1 12@2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Better of choice quality is scarce, medium is plentiful with fair demand. We quote choice California fresh roll Butter at 60@70c; Extra do, 55@60c; packed roll in brine, 30@35c. California Cheese is in light stock, selling at 12@14½c. Fresh California Eggs are still on sale at 30@32½c ₩ doz. The last Oregon steamer brought down 12,000 dozen, for which 30@35c is asked. 12,000 dozen Eastern arrived this week and are now offering at 28@30c, which barely covers cost. Eastern Cheese is jobbing at 14@16c.

CATTLE, ETC.—Beef and Mutton plenty and cheap. We quote slaughterers' prices as follows: Beef, ₩ gr, 4@6c; Mutton, 6½@8c; Lambs, 8@9c; Calves, scarce at 7@8 ₩ lb. Hogs on foot are selling at 5½@6½c; do dressed 8@9 ₩ lb.

FARM AND GARDEN.

When poultry or other meat is fresh and good, it has a firm, hard feel, and is elastic; tainted meat feels soft, and returns to its shape slowly when indented, like dough when pressed with the finger. Fresh meat, well killed, does not moisten the finger; tainted meat does and has a slimy feel.

HOT WATER FOR PLANT INSECTS.—Most plants in vigorous health, it is currently stated, will bear an application of water heated to 140 degrees Fah., and most insects infesting them can be killed by water heated to 120. Hot water is easily applied to house plants, and hence a ready means is furnished for destroying large numbers of plant-vermin. A thermometer thrust into the water will quickly show the degree of heat, and by immersing the plants into it for a minute or two, the insects will be cooked into harmlessness.

In the last report of the American Pomological Society, an Iowa orchardist communicates the fact that he has been engaged for twenty-five years in growing pears, and has lost in that time by blight fifty times as many as he now has growing. In 1864 he ceased to cultivate his trees, and allowed them to grow to grass, which he kept down by cutting every few weeks; and to keep the sod open he spread a barrow-load of manure around each tree in autumn. Since that date, eight years ago, he has not lost a tree.

The evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing there is rarely a grapevine but would be benefited by having half its bunches cut away, and some of the fruit-bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. Grapes may be cut away as soon as they can be seen; but pears should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit left, but it is a gain to the future health of the tree.

Here is the theory of D. B. Wier, of Illinois, regarding the means necessary to avoid black knot: "Never plant plum trees on too heavy and wet a soil; look over the tree in May or June, and cut the knots before they ripen their spores, covering the wounds with a thick paint of white lead, turpentine and oil; and never plant any plums except the miner and wild goose." Major Freas thinks if we are to be restricted to the two varieties named, the black knot might as well be permitted to have full sway.

LABELS FOR FRUIT TREES.—The best labels are strips of zinc, written upon with a lead-bencil, the point of which is moistened. A better plan still is to dip the label fiirst in water, and let it soak a day or two before using, and then write the name with the lead-pencil afterward.

Labels with the names as black as ink and exceedingly distinct have been known to last twelve years, and yet appaar able to last fifty longer. We believe that this plan was first discovered by Marshall P. Wilder, of Boston.

AN EXCELLENT VARNISH FOR HARNESS.—Procure half a pound of gum shellac, according to the quantity desired; break the scales fine, and qut them into a jug or bottle; add good alcohol sufficient to cover the gum, cork tightly, and place where it will be kept warm. In about two days, shaken frequently, the gum will be dissolved and ready for use. If the liquid appears as thick as thin molasses, add more alcohol. To one quart of varnish add one ounce of lampblack and an ounce of gum camphor. Such varnish will not render the leather hard, but will keep the harness from becoming soaked with water and the surface clean and neat for a long time. A coat of it will effectually prevent the oil in the leather from soiling one's hands.

THIN SEEDING BETTER THAN THICK SEEDING.—Experiments in sowing wheat show that in plats where one buseel to the acre is sown the proportionate yield is greater than in some fields where two bushel are sown. It is estimated there are from 660,000 to 700,000 graius in a bushel of wheat—say 660,000. There are 6,273,640 square inches in an acre. Using one bushel per acre there would be about one seed to each nine and one third square inches. Suppose each plant to nine or ten fold (and it most certainly will, under half-way favorable conditious) it gives one stalk or head to the square inch. Which is many more than can mature under the most favorable circumstances. It is, therefore, plain that one bushel of good seed per acre is a superabundance. In sowing two we waste one, even though it does not decrease the yield.

SENSIBLE VIEW OF THE WOMAN QUESTION. — The *Watchman and Reflector* has been watching the women, and thus reflects on them: "They prefer slop-work and starvation to good homes and plain sewing in the best of families." It says:

"We want a good 'plain sewer,' to come to the house for a few days, at good wages—good food, good bed, good air; and is not to be found! We spend hours—yes, days, in a fruitless search. A grade higher, we want a dressmaker to come to the house, on the same conditions; same fruitless labor! We want some one to do housework; and there is an opportunity to lay up nearly all the wages, and have a comfortable home; but no use—we look in vain! The truth is, they prefer the course they are now pursuing. We leave it to say, if our outline is not perfectly correct. We are somewhat saving of our sympathy on some phases of the woman question, until our houses are well supplied with competent persons to attend to all departments of work. When the day comes that it is easy to find girls and women willing to come to our houses and work for good wages, we shall have more faith in the plea of destitution and hardship.

Stanley in London.

The London Court Journal says Mr. Stanley is a Yankee all over, a Yankee in accent, in tone, in form, in everything that marks the man; and the portrait in the Illustrated London News gives you the man, and his most characteristic expression to a shade. The savans asked him to write a sketch of his picnic with Livingstone to the north end of Tanganyika. But Stanley, instead of taking his stand by the desk, and reading his MS. when called upon, doubled up his MS. in his hand, and led off with a racy, rattling speech, full of strokes of humor, of touches of character, of pictures and of anecdotes. His paper was bald and almost colorless. But his speech was all vivacity and color. Unlike almost all the specials, except Dr. Russell, Mr. Stanley talks better than he writes; and, possessing a good voice, plenty of mother wit, and of that dry humor which takes so much with most of us in Artemus Ward and Mark Twain, he carried everything before him at Brighton, bowled over the critical savans like nine-pins, and kept most of the Associates on the giggle for a coaple of hours. He would make a capital lecturer if he would take to the stump, and tell his story as dramatically as he told it on Friday morning. His account of his first interview with young Bennett at Paris was, in the highest degree, humorous as well as dramatic. He had posted off to Paris from Madrid in answer to a telegram. He found Bennett in bed; but he tried the door. "Come in," said Bennett. "Who are you?" "Stanley." "You're the very man I want. Do you know where Livingstone is?" "I declare to you I do not," answered Stanley, taken aback by the question. "Do you suppose he is alive?" asked Bennett. "I really don't know," replied Stanley.

"Well, I believe he is alive, and I want you to find him." "Very well," answered Stanley: "if you send me to Central Africa, I shall go there. But have you any idea how much that little journey will cost?" "Not the least; but you go and draw for one thousand pounds, and, when that is gone, for another—and another,—what you want—but find Livingstone." "What poor human nature can do I'll do," answered Stanley, picking up his hat; "and I bid you good-night." Told as Stanley told it, with a variation of tone for every point of the dialogue, this bit of conversation produced an effect equal to any thing out of Robertson's plays; and when, a few minutes after, telling us how he had to fight his way through the forests, he said dryly, "I had to make my way there," and then, with a sort of Yankee twinkle in his eye, "There were a great many people killed," you should have seen the pause in the assembly. It was a distinct pause. The people were puzzled. They could not take in all these few words suggested in an instant; and yet they saw it all in imagination. It was a stroke of true art; and so, too, was his description of his first glimpse of Ujiji from the hill-side, "Ujiji lay at our feet, embowered in palms;" and his imitation of the broken voice of Dr. Livingston's African servant, running up to him with his "Good morning, sar!" "Who in the mischief are you?" asked Stanley, startled by the voice,—the first voice with an echo of home in it that he had heard since left the coast. "I am Dr. Livingstone's servant, sar," answered the native. "Go tell him I'm coming," said Stanley; and, as he added in telling the story, "but for a little false pride, I could have turned a somersault there and then."

A GRAMMATICAL DIALOGUE.—The following dialogue, between a young lady, who wrote for magazines, and an old gentleman, who believed he could speak English, occurred somewhere in Massachusetts, and is quoted for the benefit of grammarians:

Old gentleman: "Are there many houses building in your village?"

Young lady: "No, sir; there is a new house being built for Mr. Smith, but it is the carpenters who are building."

Gentleman: "True; I sit corrected. To be building is certainly a different thing from being built. And how long has Mr. Smith's house been being built?"

Lady (looks puzzled a moment, and then answers rather abruptly), "Nearly a year."

Gentleman: "How much longer do you think it will be being built?"

Lady (explosively): "Don't know."

Gentleman: "I should think Mr. Smith would be annoyed by its being so long being built; for the house he now occupies being old, he must leave it; and the new being only being built, instead of being built as he expected, he cannot——"

Here the gentleman perceived that the lady had disappeared.

EMERSONIAN.—Ralph Waldo Emerson having propounded, in his Amherst College Commencement Address, the startling question, "May not the time come when the poetry of Homer and Milton will seem like the sound of a tin pan?" the Philakelphia *Inquirer* retorts, "Not in our day and generation, we opine. And when it does, may not the utterances of Emerson strike the ear as do the rattling of frozen turnips or potatoes in the bottom of a violently-agitated bushel measure?"

HOW MUCH A FLY EATS.—A curious calculation has been made by an eccentric individual, well known in Paris for his peculiar antipathy to the fly. He collected 3,000 in a room measuring 70 cubic feet. On the floor he spread a pounded loaf of sugar. At the end of four days, he went to investigate the result of his experiment. There remained a teaspoonful of sugar. This statistician therefore calculates that, sugar being at the rate of thirteen cents a pound, a fly costs the country twenty cents from its birth to its demise—that is, if fed on loaf sugar.—*W. Rural.*

MAGNITUDE OF THE MUSIC-BOX TRADE.—A European correspondent of the Baltimore *American* says. the extent to which this business is carried on in Geneva is a matter of surprise to Americans; and the magnificence of some of the instruments turned out exceeds anything that most persons have any idea of. He says:

"We were shown an instrument that played thirty-six tunes, with flute, bell, drum, and castanet accompaniments. The cost of it complete was seven thousand francs, or about fourteen hundred dollars; the purchaser to have the privilege of naming twelve airs to be arranged on two of the cylinders that were blank. The instruments range in price from five fracns to seven thousand. The high-priced ones are in elegant rosewood cases; but the most of them are surprisingly low when we consider the price at which the smaller ones are sold in the United States. There is a duty, however of thirty per cent., which accounts in some measure for the cost. A box playing eight tunes, with the accompaniments of bells, castanets and drums, can be had for two thousand and fifty francs; and with the drum accompaniment also, for four hundred francs. The price rises with the size of the cylinder and the finish of the cases. There are musical chairs, which play when you sit down upon them; and musical decanters, which strike up a merry air, such as "The flowing bowl," when you pour anything out of them; musical snuff-boxes, musical flower-pots, and musical toys of all descriptions. The twelve-hundred-dollar instrument has volume of sound sufficient for a church, and would occupy as much space in a parlor as an ordinary piano, though it might be taken for an old-style side-board.

RED TAPE.—A British military officer was ordered on duty from one station to another. In his traveling claim appeared the item, "Porter, 6d." This was struck out by the war-office. The officer wrote back stating, that the porter named had conveyed his baggage from one station to another, and he would otherwise have had to make use of a cab, which would have cost 1s. 6d. In answer to this, he received an official reply, stating that under these circumstances his claim would be allowed, but that he should have used the term "porterage" instead of "porter." He, unable, we presume, to resist the temptation which seized him, answered to the effect, that although he could not discover a precedent for the use of the word "porterage," he would nevertheless do as he was told; and wished to know, whether he should use the word "cab(b)age" when he meant the word "cab." The result was, a severe reprimand from the war-office.

THE CUSTOM OF 'TREATING.'—If I could persuade all the young people of Elmira never to treat each other, nor be treated, I think one-half the danger from strong drink would be gone. If I cannot get you to sign the total abstinence pledge binding until you are twenty-five, I would be glad to have you promise three things: First, never to drink on the sly, *alone;* second, never to drink *socially;* treated or being treated; and, third, when you drink do it in the presence of some man or woman whom you respect.

Now, boys, if you want to be generous and treat each other, why not select some other shop besides the liquor shop? Suppose, as you go by the post-office, you say, "Come, boys, come in and take some stamps." Those stamps will do your friends a deal of good, and will cost no more than drinks all round. Or go by the tailor's store, and say, "Boys, come in and take a box of collars." Walk up to the counter free and generous and say, "What style will you have?" Why not treat to collars as well as to drinks? Or go by a confectioner's and propose to chocolate-drops all round. Or say, "Boys, take a newspaper." Or say, "I'll stand a jack-knife all round!"

How does it happen that we have fallen into a habit almost compulsory of social drinking? You drink many a time when asked to, when really you do not want to. When a man has treated you, you feel mean and indebted, and keep a sort of account current in your mind, and treat *him.* And so in the use of just that agent, which at the very best is a dangerous one, you join hand in hand to help each other to ruin, instead of hand in hand to help each other to temperance.—*Thos. K. Beecher.*

FRANCE.—A deficit of nearly $18,000,000 appears in the French revenue treurns for the first half of the present year, and, what is worse, the yield of nearly all the taxes has fallen considerably below the estimates. The tobacco tax has produced $400,000 less; the post office, $1,000,000. Considering the capacity for recovery exhibited by France, there is nothing very alarming in this; but it shows that the endless multiplication of taxes tells, and tells severely, on the national activity in all fields. The new commercial treaty with England, which is to be substituted for the one now in existence, and to furnish French manufactures with compensation for the burdens imposed on them by the internal revenue, is still under discussion, but with a fair prospect of a successful issue. The English are held back by the fear of giving any countenance to the theory of protection; sooner than do this, they are prepared to abandon the negotiations and let France do as she pleases. M. Thiers, however, is said to be prepared to meet this objection by solemnly repudiating all protectionist motives; and it is proposed to make the new treaty annullable by single articles, so that no subsequent disagreement with regard to any one item shall endanger the whole instrument. In the meantime, the course of things in the political world seems smooth enough.—*N. Y. Nation.*

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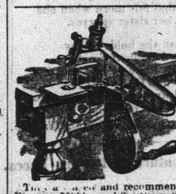

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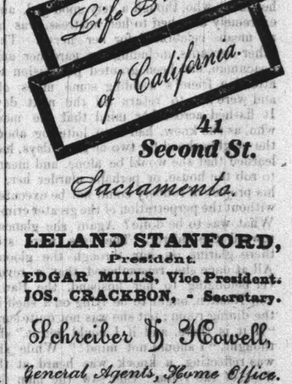

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